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NUN-LINE OF SIGHT -COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

VOLUME I

15 NOVEMBER 1993





FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT

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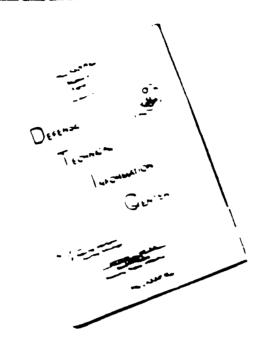
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NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL ANALYSIS (MPA) AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

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NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL ANALYSIS (MPA) AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

STUDY SUMMARY

- 1.1 INTRODUCTION. A continuing need exists to enhance the ability of the Army to engage enemy armor, high-value ground targets, and rotary-wing aircraft. The Non-Line of Sight Combined Arms (NLOS-CA) Weapon System (WS) is intended to fulfill this requirement.
- 1.2 PURPOSE. The purpose of these analyses was to identify manpower, personnel and logistics impacts caused by fielding the NLOS-CA WS. These analyses were conducted as integral parts of the NLOS-CA Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analyses (COEA) study. The COEA Study Plan (SP) was prepared by the TRADOC Analysis Center (TRAC) White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), NM (the study agency). LIA and MPA SPs are included in the COEA as Appendices C and E, respectively. The results of both analyses are included in Volume I of this report. Volume II, the administrative audit trail, is archived at Fort Lee. These analyses were conducted under the supervision of TRAC Fort Lee (TRAC-LEE), VA. The results of the analyses were provided to TRAC-WSMR for integration into the COEA and for use as source documents for the Milestone (MS) II Decision Review (MDR).
- 1.3 SCOPE. This study assessed the logistics, manpower, and personnel impacts of the two alternatives for the NLOS-CA WSs. Those impacts were assessed for a Brigade slice or one NLOS-CA company. An assessment of physical requirements and training prerequisites for system operators was also conducted as part of the MPA.

1.4 ALTERNATIVES.

- 1.4.1 The Base Case is the current force structure. This structure was not included in the study.
- 1.4.2. There are two alternatives to the Base Case the NLOS-CA and the Long Range Smart Mortar (LRSM). There is no predecessor system for either alternative.
- 1.4.2.1 Alternative 1. The NLOS-CA is Alternative 1. This system consists of a gunner's station and fiber-optic guided missile (FOG-M) launcher sub-system mounted on a High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV) in both heavy and light configurations. The missiles will be stored, transported and loaded in a unitized launch-storage container with a six-round capacity. Cameras and sensors in the FOG-M enable the gunner to identify and engage targets at a range of several kilometers while remaining within the protection of cover. The NLOS-CA will be a Brigade asset which will receive targeting information from the Brigade Tactical Operations Center (TOC). The WS will be fielded as a company assigned to both light and heavy brigades.

1.4.2.2 <u>Alternative 2</u>. The LRSM is Alternative 2. This is a notional system. For this study, it is defined as the 120mm, Battalion Mortar System (BMS) now in the field, but armed with precision-guided mortar munitions. Employment and doctrine for the LRSM have not been formally defined. For this study, LRSM will replace NLOS-CA systems one-for-one in NLOS-CA companies. NLOS-CA Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile (OMS/MP) and operational concepts will apply to the LRSM. This alternative was studied in two versions. The light version will be transported in a HMMWV and unloaded manually for firing. The heavy version will be mounted in the M1064, M113A derivative, tracked carrier designed for the 120mm BMS.

1.5 TECHNICAL APPROACH

- 1.5.1 Logistics Impact Analysis (LIA) Essential Elements of Analysis (EEAs):
- 1.5.1.1 EEA 1. What are the supply differences between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.2 EEA 2. What are the maintenance differences between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.3 EEA 3. What are the transportation differences between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.4 EEA 4. What are the Combat Service Support (CSS) Force Structure differences between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.5 EEA 5. What are the differences in Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM) between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.6 EEA 6. What are the differences in transportability and deployability between the alternatives?
- 1.5.1.7 EEA 7. What are the Manpower and Personnel (MP) differences between the alternatives?
- 1.5.2 Manpower/Personnel Analysis EEAs.
- 1.5.2.1 EEA 1. What are the MP Force Structure requirements for the alternatives?
- 1.5.2.2 EEA 2. What are the personnel requirements by Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and grade for the alternatives?

Assessment of these EEAs was based on analysis of 27 Measures of Performance (MOP) and Measures of Effectiveness (MOE). The analyst ranked the alternatives across multiple levels of hierarchical criteria. The methodology is discussed in detail in Appendix G of this report. The alternatives were compared for each MOP and MOE. MOPs and MOEs were compared for their relative importance to each sub-analysis area. In turn, the sub-analysis areas were compared for their influence on the

logistics impact of each EEA. Finally, the relative influence of each EEA on the logistics impact was established.

1.5.3 RESULTS. The results of this analysis are summarized in Table 1.

TABLE 1

LOGISTICS IMPACT

Alternative 1 (NLOS-CA) versus Alternative 2 (LRSM)
(X = Greater Logistics Impact, 0 = Equal Logistics Impact)

		NLOS-CA	lrsm
GOAL	LOGISTICS IMPACT	0	0
EEA1	SUPPLY		X
EEA2	MAINTENANCE	x	
EEA3	TRANSPORTATION	0	0
EEA4	CSS FORCE STRUCTURE	0	0
EEA5	RAM		х
EEA6	DEPLOYABILITY	0	0
EEA?	MANPOWER/PERSONNEL	0	х

- 1.5.3.1 The table above portrays absolute differences in relative logistics impact. Analysis described in the report discusses the magnitude and quality of these differences.
- 1.5.3.2 Logistics Impact Alternative 1 versus Alternative 2.
- A. The overall Logistics Impact, i.e., logistics burden, of Alternative 2 is marginally greater than that of Alternative 1.
- B. The impact is greatest in the Supply EEA. The LRSM firing rate is at least twice that of the NLOS-CA. This drives a higher ammunition supply requirement. The heavy version of the LRSM is tracked, thus requiring more fuel. This is further increased by the higher usage rates applied to the heavy scenario.
- C. The NLOS-CA requires more maintenance support. Under a two-level maintenance concept a Direct Support (DS) contact team replaces any unit maintenance. This significantly increases workload at that level and may represent some risk in the maintenance supportability area.
- D. The NLOS-CA is electronics-intensive and will require Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE) from division assets that already support other systems. The LRSM has very little requirement for WS maintenance in the field.
- E. The LRSM is fully interoperable within the present four-level maintenance system.

1.5.3.3 Measure of Performance (MOP)/Measure of Effectiveness (MOE) Analysis. Table 2 summarizes the significant differences in logistics impact at the MOP/MOE level of analysis.

TABLE 2

MOP/MOE COMPARISON SUMMARY

NLOS - CA	COMPARISON	LRSM
Fuel Gal Per Day	LRSM Logistics Burden Greater Than NLOS-CA	Fuel Gal Per Day
Fuel Tons Per Day	LRSM Logistics Burden Greater Than NLOS-CA	Fuel Tons Per Day
Ammo Tons Per Day	No Significant Difference	Ammo Tons Per Day
Ammo CUFT Per Day	No Significant Difference	Ammo CUFT Per Day
Round Dimensions	No Significant Difference	Round Dimensions
Pallet Size	No Significant Difference	Pallet Size
Stowed Rounds	No Significant Difference	Stowed Rounds
Material Handling Equipment	NLOS-CA Logistics Burden Greater than LRSM	Material Handling Equipment
Storage	No Significant Difference	Storage
TMDE	NLOS-CA Logistics Burden Greater than LRSM	TMDE
Maintenance Concept	NLOS-CA Logistics Burden Greater than LRSM	Maintenance Concept
MTBOMF	No Significant Difference	MTBOMF
MTBUMA	No Significant Difference	MTBUMA
MTTR	No Significant Difference	MTTR
MR	LRSM Logistics Burden Greater Than NLOS-CA	MR
DPAMMH	No Significant Difference	DPAMMH
Ao	No Significant Difference	Ao
Fuel Trucks Per Day	No Significant Difference	Fuel Trucks Per Day
Ammo Trucks Per Day	No Significant Difference	Ammo Trucks Per Day
Depioyability	No Significant Difference	Deployability
Recoverability	No Significant Difference	Recoverability
EOD	No Significant Difference	EOD
Standardization	No Significant Difference	Standardization
Interoperability	No Significant Difference	Interoperability
Manpower	No Significant Difference	Manpower
Personnel	No Significant Difference	Personnel

Although overall logistics impact is almost equal, there are significant differences in impact in fuel consumption and Maintenance Ratio (MR), material handling equipment (MHE), TMDE and maintenance concept. These differences are as follows:

- A. Fuel Consumption and Maintenance Ratio (MR). The M1064, tracked carrier used in the heavy configuration of LRSM accounts for both greater fuel consumption and MR for the LRSM versus the NLOS-CA.
- B. MHE. The six round missile storage/launch containers require on-board MHE for loading and downloading NLOS-CA missiles. The dimensions and weight of the containers will also require the availability of MHE throughout the ammunition pipeline. These requirements represent a significant logistics impact for the NLOS-CA versus the LRSM which requires no special or additional MHE for ammunition handling.
- C. Maintenance Concept. The stated maintenance concept for the NLOS-CA does not provide organic assets for unit level maintenance on the NLOS-CA gunner's station. Unit level maintenance (Line Replaceable Unit (LRU) diagnosis, remove and replace) will be performed by the Forward Maintenance Teams from the DS Organization. This will increase the workload of DS maintainers who are already supporting other WSs throughout the Brigade area of operations.
- D. TMDE. The electronics-based NLOS-CA gunner's station requires TMDE support for LRU diagnosis and repair. Although, the estimated TMDE workload is not significant, it represents an additive requirement for another Test Program Set (TPS) and an additional burden on a critical and heavily used maintenance asset.
- E. Manpower. Estimated manpower requirements for both NLOS-CA and LRSM are similar. The relative logistics impact is minimal, however, because no "bill-payer" system has been identified, all manpower requirements represent a net addition to current level.
- Operator Training Pre-Requisite Analysis. A high level 1.5.3.4 assessment was conducted to assess whether or not MOS 11H (Heavy Anti-Armor Weapons Infantryman) possesses the necessary physical attributes and prerequisite skills and knowledge to operate the NLOS-CA gunner's station. The assessment was limited to the NLOS-CA gunner's station operation and was based on data extracted from the Target Audience Description (TAD) contained in the NLOS-CA System MANPRINT Management Plan (SMMP). MOS 96H (Aerial Intelligence Specialist) was used as the baseline MOS for comparability analysis. Armed Forces Qualification Test (AFQT) and Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) scores, education level, and Physical capacity, Upper extremities, Lower extremities, Hearing, Eyes, Psychiatric (PULHES) classification were used as analysis criteria. The results of the analysis indicate that there is some risk in assuming that the 11H MOS is an appropriate MOS for the NLOS-CA gunner position. This risk is associated primarily with requirements for color vision and ASVAB requirements.

1.6 CONCLUSIONS. The overall Logistics Impact of Alternative 2 is marginally greater than that of Alternative 1. Given that the NLOS-CA and the LRSM in the light configuration both use the heavy HMMWV, and, if firing rates and usage rates are very similar, then similar logistics impacts can be anticipated. If a more detailed MP and operational concept for the LRSM becomes available, then the logistics impact should be reassessed.

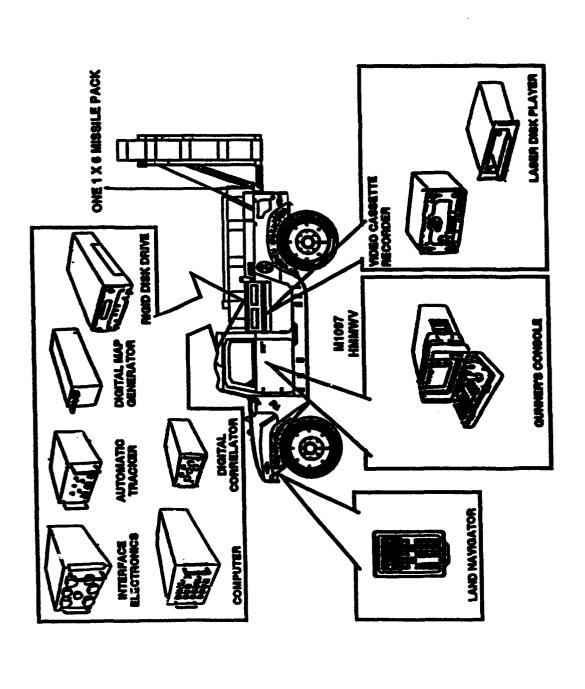
NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

CHAPTER I

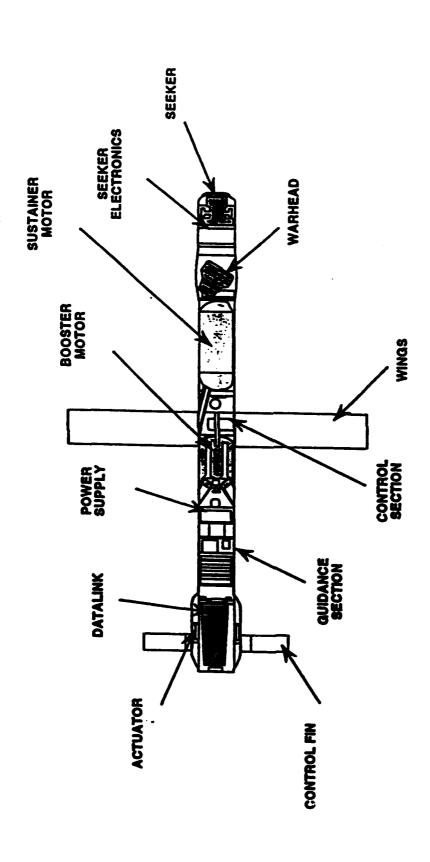
- 1.0 INTRODUCTION. The United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Analysis Center (TRAC), Fort Lee, Virginia, contracted with Advanced Engineering and Planning Corporation (AEPCO) and Dynamics Research Corporation (DRC) to perform a Manpower, Personnel (MP) and Logistics Impact Analyses (LIA) study on the Non-Line of Sight - Combined Arms (NLOS-CA) Weapon System (WS). Both contractors worked closely with the NLOS-CA Project Manager's Office (PMO), U.S. Army Missile Command (USAMICOM), Redstone Arsenal, Alabama, and received excellent support from the U.S. Army Ordnance Missile and Munitions Center and School (USAOMMCS), the U.S. Army Infantry School (USAIS), the U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School (USOC&S), the U.S. Army Transportation School (USATSCH), the U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command (USACASCOM), and the Program Manager (PM) Mortars at the Army Research, Development and Engineering Center, Picatinny Arsenal. Analysis results and methodology are summarized in this report. Detailed analyses are documented in the appendices of this volume. Volume II, The Administrative Section, provides a chronology of the development of the LIA Analysis Plan and subsequent development of this report. Included in Volume II are data sheets and certifications provided by data sources.
- 1.1 OVERVIEW. This LIA and MP analyses was conducted in support of the anticipated March 1994 NLOS-CA Army System Acquisition Review Council (ASARC) Milestone (MS) II Decision Review (MDR). The MP analysis was conducted in conjunction with the LIA in support of the COEA and is documented in this report. The NLOS-CA MS II COEA Study Plan (SP) was certified on 10 June 1993 by TRAC Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The COEA SP provides guidance on the Essential Elements of Analyses (EEA) needed to conduct this analysis. Appendix C and Appendix E to the COEA SP describe the requirements for the LIA and MP analysis requirements, respectively.
- 1.2 NLOS-CA SYSTEM DESCRIPTION. The NLOS-CA is a highly mobile, flexible addition to the U.S. Army's war-fighting capabilities designed to engage and defeat a wide variety of targets including armored combat vehicles, other high value ground targets, and hovering or moving rotary wing aircraft which may be masked from the line of sight. The WS shall operate in day/night and adverse weather (DNAW). NLOS-CA targets will be preplanned or engaged as targets of opportunity. The NLOS-CA Company will be an integral part of the maneuver brigade. NLOS-CA platoons may be attached to one maneuver battalion/task force or may be employed in

support of the brigade battle. Target acquisition and identification information for NLOS-CA will be provided by the Brigade Tactical Operations Center (TOC) through organic communications to the NLOS-CA Platoon for assignment to firing units. A two man crew consisting of qunner and driver will operate the system. Two variants of NLOS-CA are ultimately expected to be procured: a wheeled version mounted on the M1097 Heavy High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle (HMMWV), or HHV; and a tracked version which will utilize the Bradley Fighting Vehicle chassis as a prime mover. This analysis is limited to this HHV-mounted version. The NLOS-CA consists of a vehicle mounted fire unit (FU) armed with fiber optic guided missiles; a launcher; and a gunner's station for mission planning, fire control, and embedded training functions; Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System (SINCGARS) radios; and materiel handling equipment (MHE) for reloading missile assemblies (see Figure 1-1 System Sketch). The NLOS-CA's subsystem elements consist of the following:

- 1.2.1 Missile. The NLOS-CA missile (see Figure 1-2 Missile Sketch) will have the unique ability to transmit, via a fiber optic cable, real time seeker video images to the gunner's console (GC). Simultaneously, gunner initiated and system generated guidance commands can be transmitted up the fiber optic cable to the missile for implementation. Missiles will be stored, transported and loaded onto the launcher while encased in a launch/storage container (L/SC) with a six round capacity. The combination of a missile and the L/SC is defined as a missile assembly.
- 1.2.2 Prime Mover. The M1097 HHV will be the prime mover for the NLOS-CA FU which will be manned by a crew of two. The physical characteristics of the HHV will define the envelope for allowable weight and space of the NLOS-CA WS equipment including on vehicle equipment (OVE), the crew and their equipment.
- 1.2.3 Gunner's Station. The gunner's station is defined as the aggregation of all equipment and interfaces required to carry out the gunner's functions of land navigation, emplacement, mission planning, receipt and processing of target cues, missile launch and flight, target area search, lock-on, terminal homing, aimpoint readjustment, damage assessment, battlefield surveillance, and embedded training. The primary WS display and man/machine interface to components of the gunner's station is the GC.
- 1.2.4 Launcher. The launcher supports and contains the missile assemblies during the travel, reload and launch sequences. The launcher system shall be used to orient the missile assemblies prior to launch. Design of the launcher facilitates ease of missile assembly reload.



ILSP for NLOS-CA System, dated July 1993 FIGURE 1-1 NLOS-CA System Description Source:



. MISSILE DRAWING NOT TO SCALE

Source: ILSP for NLOS-CA System, dated July 1993 FIGURE 1-2 FOG-M System Description

- 1.2.5 Logistics. The NLOS-CA will be supportable by standard Army logistics systems in place at First Unit Equipped (FUE) and will use existing TOE tools, Test Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE), and support equipment and personnel. The existing four level maintenance concept will be applied to GFE. The NLOS-CA FU will employ a three level maintenance concept: Unit, Direct Support (DS) and Depot. No organic maintenance capability will be available within the NLOS-CA company to provide unit level maintenance support. DS maintenance personnel will perform unit level maintenance workload for the system.
- 1.3 NLOS-CA ACQUISITION SCHEDULE. The NLOS-CA program was initiated in the late 1980's by the U.S. Army Missile Research and Development Center at Redstone Arsenal, Alabama. A full scale development (FSD) contract was awarded in 1988, but was terminated prior to completion of the Critical Design Review (CDR). Following termination of the FSD contract and review of the Program, alternate contracting approaches were developed and an accelerated acquisition strategy which maximizes the effectiveness of the government's previous development work was selected. That strategy, as of the date of preparation of this report is summarized as follows (see Figure 1-3 NLOS-CA Program Schedule). Due to uncertainties in the current budget process, changes in this schedule are under consideration.
 - Initiation of Engineering and Manufacturing Development (EMD) for NLOS-CA is scheduled for the third quarter of Fiscal Year (FY) 94.
 - A contract will be awarded for a 42-month effort to design, fabricate, conduct flight tests and manrate the system.
 - A 24-month Test and Engineering Support option is available to complete test technical performance testing and further prove the readiness of the system for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP).
- 1.4 SCOPE AND STATEMENT OF WORK. The scope of the MP and LIA are based on the NLOS-CA COEA SP as amended by guidance from the COEA study team and is delineated as follows:
- 1.4.1 Issues Addressed in this Study. Logistics and MP impacts were analyzed for a brigade level organization. Light and heavy brigades were addressed. A high level assessment of skills and knowledge prerequisites for institutional training of system operators and maintainers was completed as part of this study.
- 1.4.2 Alternatives Addressed in this Study. Two alternatives were assessed: (1) The NLOS-CA objective system; and (2) a Long Range Smart Mortar (LRSM) system. Both alternatives are described in detail in paragraph 1.5.

	FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98	FY99	FY00	FY01	FY02	FY03
MALESTONES		₫ ;									
	RFF AND EVALUATION	5				-		•			
DEVELOPMENT		0830	ON - FABRICATION	ATTOM	1891						
		1				TEST / ENG SPT	10 00T				
		<u></u>			1	 		•			
					-		 E			-	
						1	DEL 1	DEL 2		•	
FUTURE				73	75		<u></u> <u> </u>				
	•								DEL 1	061.2	DEL:
					•						
	-	-			-		_				

FIGURE 1-3 NLOS-CA Program Schedule Source: ILSP NLOS-CA System, dated July 1993

- 1.4.3 Issues Not Addressed in this Study. Cost and training impacts were not assessed as part of the MP and LIA studies.
- 1.5. COEA STUDY PLAN ALTERNATIVES. In accordance with the NLOS-CA COEA SP and guidance provided by the COEA study team, two alternative configurations (see Table 1-1) were assessed to determine their impact on MP and logistics support structures in place.
- 1.5.1 Base Case. There is no formal base case alternative for this study. NLOS-CA and the LRSM will be fielded as additions to the current force structure and will not replace any existing systems.
- 1.5.2 Alternative Number 1. The NLOS-CA alternative consists of the 1999 programmed force structure and equipment augmented by NLOS-CA. The system configuration and force structure is described as follows:
- 1.5.2.1 System Configuration. The current NLOS-CA design is based on the Fiber-Optic Guided Missile (FOG-M). Both heavy and light versions will be mounted on heavy HMMWVs. The NLOS-CA will be fielded as a separate company within the Brigade.
- 1.5.2.2 Force Structure. The study addresses logistics impacts on a heavy brigade with two armor battalions and two mechanized infantry battalions; and a light infantry brigade with three light infantry battalions. Total army impact was not addressed by the LIA. NLOS-CA force structure was based on TOE 07348T100, NLOS-CA Company (HVY); and TOE 07348T200 NLOS-CA Company (INF). Both organizations are assigned 12 NLOS-CA systems.
- 1.5.3 Alternative Number 2. Alternative Number 2 consists of the 1999 programmed force structure and equipment augmented by the LRSM.
- 1.5.3.1 System Configuration. The LRSM WS consists of a 120 millimeter (mm) mortar armed with "smart" munitions. The Heavy Version will be identical to the 120mm heavy mortar mounted in the M1064 model of the M113A chassis. The 120mm mortar is now fielded as the Battalion Mortar System (BMS). The light version will be mounted on a heavy HMMWV chassis for transport. The crew will dismount, emplace, displace and restow the weapon by hand. Munitions will be the Advanced Precision Guided Mortar Munitions (APGMM) with millimeter wave seeker guidance. For this study, the LRSM will be substituted for the NLOS-CA in the NLOS-CA company.
- 1.5.3.2 Force Structure. The LRSM will replace NLOS-CA, one-for-one in this study. NLOS-CA TOEs were used. The HMMWV transported, light version of the LRSM will be exchanged directly into the light NLOS-CA TOE. The Heavy Version, mounted in the M1064 will be inserted in the Heavy, track mounted, NLOS-CA TOE. Twelve (12) LRSMs are assigned to each NLOS/LRSM company.

	BASE CASE	ALT 1	ALT 2
HEAVY BDE SRC 87042L231	CURRENT FORCE	HMMWV-MTD FOG-M NLOS-CA COMPANY - TOE 07348T200	M1064 MTD 120mm LRSM NLOS-CA COMPANY - TOE 07348T100
LIGHT BDE SRC 77042L000	CURRENT	HMMWV-MTD FOG-M NLOS-CA COMPANY _ TOE 07348T200	HMMWV* 120mm LRSM NLOS-CA COMPANY TOE 07348T200

* HMMWV mounted for transportation only.

TABLE 1-1 NLOS-CA LIA Alternatives

- 1.6 TECHNICAL APPROACH, METHODOLOGY AND TOOLS. A "tailored" analytical approach, using only those analytical steps that were necessary to determine accurate MP and logistics impacts was employed.
- 1.6.1 Technical Approach. The technical approach used to determine NLOS-CA MP and logistics impacts consisted of the following steps (see Figure 1-4):
 - Review Documentation. MP and logistics data and documentation
 was reviewed. Documents included specifications, acquisition
 support documents and supportability studies for both systems,
 GFE and surrogates. (see Appendix B in Volume I for a complete
 list of publications and reference materials researched).
 - Determine data requirements;
 - Collect Data. Selected subject matter experts (SMEs) and targeted data sources were interviewed and data requests were submitted. AEPCO/DRC analysts also attended several COEA SP meetings (see Volume II). Meetings were used to collect data, discuss various aspects of the NLOS-CA program, and obtain detailed guidance for MP and LIA execution.
 - Conduct Analysis. MP and LIA impacts for the two alternatives were determined.
 - Document Results.
- 1.6.2 Methodology. The methodology that was used in the conduct of this LIA was as follows:
 - Essential Element of Analysis (EEA) #4 in the COEA SP addresses the training, logistics, manpower and personnel impacts of fielding the NLOS-CA. Training assessments are being conducted in a separate study.
 - This general requirement was translated into six EEAs for the LIA through a review of Integrated Logistics Support (ILS) elements relevant to the respective systems.
 - Measures of Performance (MOP) and Measures of Effectiveness (MOE) were identified for each EEA and each sub-analysis.
 - Data requirements were identified and requests prepared.
 - PM data sets were the primary sources of study data. PMO NLOS-CA coordinated data for that system and PM Mortar coordinated data requirements for the LRSM.

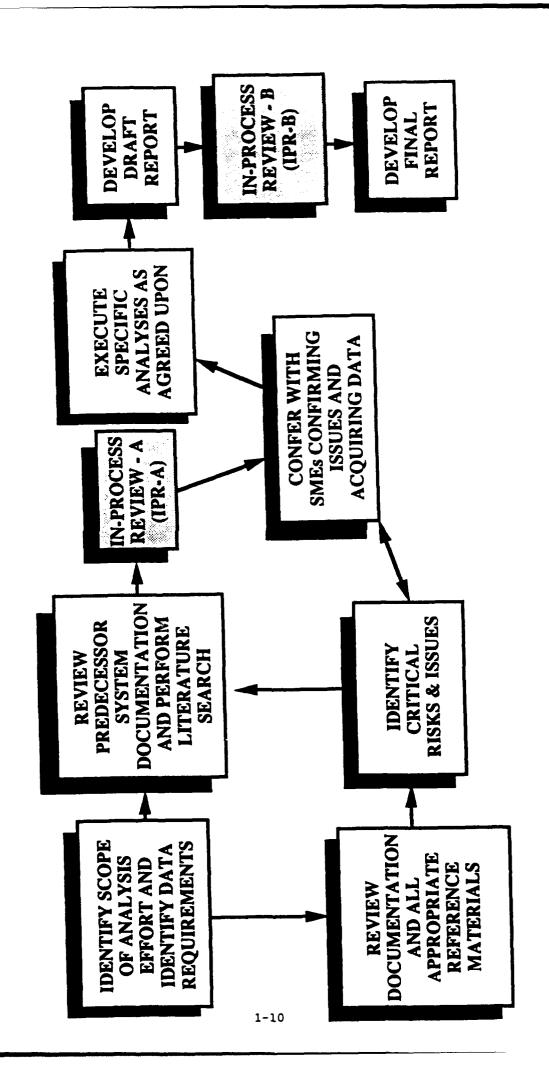


FIGURE 1-4 NLOS-CA LIA/MPA Technical Approach

- The results of sub-analyses have been consolidated and an overall assessment of logistics supportability has been conducted using EEA criteria.
- The analysis and results documented in this LIA report will be incorporated in the NLOS-CA COEA.
- 1.7 ASSUMPTIONS AND CONSTRAINTS. Assumptions and constraints documented in the COEA study plan apply to the LIA and MP analysis.

1.7.1 Study Rules

- A. The base case for this study is the current force. Logistics requirements for the base case are considered to be zero. Both Study Alternatives are net additions to the force structure.
- B. Analysis is based on the worst case scenario (heaviest logistics burden). This scenario is the 96 hour combat scenario defined in the NLOS-CA Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile (OMS/MP).
 - C. The NLOS-CA OMS/MP applies to the LRSM.
- D. Issues associated with employment and command and control (C^2) of the LRSM are not addressed within the LIA.

1.7.2 Constraints

- A. The LRSM has not been formally defined. Analysis is based on guidance provided by USAIS, PM Mortar and TRAC through the COEA study team. This guidance is documented throughout the study.
- B. Because LRSM is a notional system, mature data was unavailable in many cases. The best available data was used with the approval of responsible agencies.
- 1.8 **ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF ANALYSIS.** TRAC-LEE at Fort Lee, Virginia directed that the analyses be focused on the following:
- 1.8.1 Logistics Impact Analysis ERAs.
- 1.8.1.1 LIA BEA 1. What are the supply differences between the alternatives.
- 1.8.1.2 LIA BEA 2. What are the maintenance differences between the alternatives.
- 1.8.1.3 LIA EEA 3. What are the transportation differences between the alternatives.

- 1.8.1.4 LIA BEA 4. What are the Combat Service Support (CSS) Force Structure differences between the alternatives.
- 1.8.1.5 LIA EEA 5. What are the differences in Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM) between the alternatives.
- 1.8.1.6 LIA BEA 6. What are the differences in transportability and deployability between the alternatives.
- 1.8.2 Manpower and Personnel EEAs.
- 1.8.2.1 MP ERA 1. Determine MP Force Structure requirements for the NLOS-CA COEA in support of the MDR II.
- 1.8.2.2 MP EEA 2. Determine the personnel requirements by Military Occupational Specialty (MOS) and grade for the NLOS-CA and the LRSM alternatives.
- 1.9 MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE (MOP)/MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS (MOE).
 Twenty-seven (27) MOPs and MOEs were used to assess logistics impacts of NLOS alternatives. They are listed below by sub-analysis.

1.9.1 Supply

Class III and V Supplies. Gross requirements for fuel (gallons), and ammunition (short tons) per brigade per day.

- Class III Gallons
- Class III Tons
- Class V Cubic Feet
- Class V Tons
- 1.9.2 Packaging, Handling, and Storage (PHS). Resources and procedures used to ensure that PHS ammunition needs were met included the following:
 - Round Size
 - Pallet Size
 - Brigade Stowed Rounds
 - MHE Requirements
 - Storage Requirements

- 1.9.3 Maintenance. Resources, procedures and equipment required for system maintenance of the alternatives included the following:
 - TMDE Type and Quantity
 - BIT/BITE
 - Maintenance Concept
- 1.9.4 Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM). RAM subanalyses have included the following:
 - Direct Productive Annual Maintenance Man Hours (DPAMMH)
 - Mean Time Between Operational Mission Failure (MTBOMF)
 - Mean Time Between Unit Maintenance Actions (MTBUMA)
 - Mean Time to Repair (MTTR)
 - Maintenance Ratio (MR)
 - Operational Availability (A_o)
- 1.9.5 Transportation. Trucks required to move supply requirements calculated in the supply sub-analysis included the following:
 - Class III trucks per day
 - Class V trucks per day
- 1.9.6 Transportability/Deployability. Assessment of the limitations by transportation mode and deployability requirements of the alternatives included the following:
 - Shipping Requirements
 - Transportation Mode Constraints
 - Aircraft Sorties
 - Days to Prepare
- 1.9.7 Recoverability. Resources, procedures and equipment required to recover unserviceable weapons systems from field locations.
 - Recoverability.

- 1.9.8 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Requirements. Resources, procedures and equipment required to support EOD requirements of the WS.
 - EOD
- 1.9.9 Standardization and Interoperability. Extent of hardware commonality with exiting inventories and the ability of the system to provide and accept services from other systems and forces.
 - Standardization and Interoperability.
- 1.10 RELATIONSHIP OF EEA, SUB-ANALYSES, MOP AND MOE. The relationship between EEA, sub-analyses and MOP/MOE is the basis for the application of the AHP. The relationship between MOP/MOE and sub-analyses is described in paragraph 1.9 above. The relationships between sub-analyses and EEA is displayed in Figure 1-5. Although EOD, Recoverability, and Standardization and Interoperability are not assigned EEAs, they are nonetheless critical to logistics supportability, and have been incorporated in this study as sub-analyses.

FIGURE 1-5 Sub-Analysis to EEA Relationships

DEBSONNEL				X					X
МАИРОWЕЯ		X		X	X		X		X
Standardization & Interoperability		×		×					
EOD				X					
Recoverability				X					
Transportability/ Deployability								×	
Transportation			X	X					
MAR				X	X	X	X		
Maintenance		X		X					
SHd			X	X					
Supply	X								
EEA	Supply Differences	Maintenance Differences	Transportation Differences	CSS Force Structure Differences	Reliability Differences	Operational Availability Differences	Maintainability Differences	Transportability & Deployability Differences	Manpower/Personnel
	Supply PHS Maintenance Transportation Transportability Deployability Tensportability Tensportability Becoverability Constrain & Standardization & Interoperability EOD Standardization & Interoperability MANPOWER	Supply PHS Maintenance Transportation Transportation Geoverability Teansportation Transportation Transportation Transportation Transportation About the contact of the cont	Supply Differences Maintennee	## Supply A Supply	Supply Differences Transportation Differences Tr	Supply Differences Transportation Differences CSS Force Structure Differences AMAINTERPORTATION DIFFERENCES Transportation Differences Transportation Differences AMAINTERPORTATION DIFFERENCES Transportation Differences AMAINTERPORTATION DIFFERENCES AMAINTERPORTATION DIFFERENCES AMAINTERPORTATION DIFFERENCES AMAINTERPORTATION BE EDD CSS Force Structure Differences AMANDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES AMANDOWER AMANDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES AMANDOWER AMANDAMENTAL DIFFERENCES AMANDAM	SS Force Structure Differences Reliability Di	Supply Differences CSS Force Structure Differences Reliability Differences Animalinability Differences Maintainability Differenc	Phispility Differences Phispility Differen

NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

CHAPTER 2

- 2.0 LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES. The Logistics Impact Analysis (LIA) determines and assesses the logistics impact of fielding the NLOS-CA weapon system (WS). It provides independent results and inputs to the COEA and MILESTONE II decision process. It also provides input to cost and other COEA sub-analyses.
- 2.1 GENERAL. The final version of the LIA Annex to the COEA will be provided by TRAC-LEE.
- 2.1.1 Objective and Scope. The objective of this LIA is to determine the logistics impact on the Combat Service Support (CSS) system of fielding either alternative of the NLOS-CA WS. This study analyzed the impact of NLOS-CA at the maneuver brigade level for two alternative configurations.

2.1.2 LIA Assumptions and Constraints

2.1.2.1 Assumptions

- All LIA analyses are consistent with the requirements of the COEA.
- The Base Case for this study is the current force structure. NLOS-CA and LRSM will be net additions to Brigade resources.
- Impacts were assessed for the worst case (heaviest logistics burden) scenario. The 96 hour combat scenario found in the NLOS-CA, OMS-MP describes this scenario.
- The study addressed objective configurations of alternatives. Interim configurations or fielding concepts will not be addressed.

2.1,2.2 Constraints

- The LRSM concept has not been formally defined. Analysis has been based on guidance provided by the USAIS, PM Mortar and TRAC through the COEA study team.
- Because LRSM is a notional system, mature data was not available in many cases. The best available data was used with approval of the cognizant agencies.

- The stringent time frame allotted for completion of this study limited the analysts ability to collect and edit data. Where certified data was not available, standard references were used.
- 2.2 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The following paragraphs summarize the analysis conducted to determine the logistics impact of Alternatives 1 and 2 as measured by Measure of Performance (MOP) or Measure of Effectiveness (MOE). These analyses are organized by sub-analysis. In some cases, more detailed analysis was conducted to develop underlying assumptions to the analyses summarized in this section. These detailed analyses are presented in the Appendices to this report.
- 2.2.1 Supply. The purpose of this sub-analysis was to determine the impact on supportability of gross quantities of fuel and ammunition required by the NLOS-CA and LRSM WSs. Short tons, cubic feet and gallons per day per NLOS-CA company were calculated for both alternatives. These values form the basis for determining truckload and vehicle support requirements. They also represent an indirect logistics impact on the supply system independent of transportation requirements. Supplies require handling and storage throughout the pipeline. Although these requirements may not be enough to generate additional manpower, equipment or facility requirements, the marginal increase in workload and the turbulence created in the system by additional volumes of material ultimately decreases the effectiveness and productivity of both individuals and organizations.
- 2.2.1.1 Class III Fuel. Fuel requirements were determined for each WS by multiplying usage times fuel consumption rates. Fuel consumption per day per WS was totaled to determine unit requirements. The methodology is summarized below. Detailed calculations are presented in Appendix D, Fuel Consumption Analysis to this report. The methodology used to calculate fuel consumption is summarized as follows:
 - Determine system usage. The first step in determining fuel consumption is the calculation of system usage. Vehicle operating miles are the basis for determining fuel consumption for wheeled vehicles. Operating hours are the basis for determining fuel consumption for stationary equipment such as generators.

Operating hours and miles for combat vehicles were calculated from the NLOS-CA Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile (OMS/MP). The NLOS-CA OMS/MP was applied to the LRSM as well, based on guidance from the USAIS, PM Mortar and the COEA study team. Calculations and analysis employed to derive system usage values are detailed in Appendix C, Mission Profile Analysis, to this report.

- Determine fuel consumption rates. Complete fuel consumption rates for equipment used in this study were not available from the US Army Petroleum Center. Rates were obtained from FM 10-13, Supply and Service Reference Data.
- Calculate Total Fuel consumption. Total consumption is calculated by multiplying consumption rates by vehicle usage and summing by equipment quantities in each unit.

Results of the Class III Analysis are summarized below in Table 2-1 (see Figure 2-1 Fuel Consumption Comparison):

TABLE 2-1

FUEL CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

GAL PER BRIGADE PER DAY

	LIGHT		HEAVY	
	NLOS	LSRM	MLOS	LRSM
GALLONS PER DAY	245.75	245.75	485.18	851.72
TONS PER DAY	1738.9	1738.9	3241.00	6026.77

- 2.2.1.2 Class V Ammunition. Daily ammunition consumption was calculated by Brigade for both NLOS-CA and LRSM systems using the following methodology. Detailed analysis is documented in Appendix E (Ammunition Consumption Analysis) to this report.
 - Calculate daily ammunition consumption per WS for the NLOS-CA from the NLOS-CA OMS/MP (see Appendix C).
 - Convert NLOS-CA consumption rates to LRSM consumption. Based on guidance from the USAIS and PM Mortar, the individual precision guided mortar munition is one half as effective as the FOG-M.
 Multiply NLOS-CA ammunition consumption by two to obtain the equivalent killing capacity for the LRSM.
 - Calculate Brigade consumption. Ammunition daily consumption was multiplied by 12 WSs per brigade to determine Brigade consumption. Requirements for fractional pallets were rounded up to the next whole pallet and weight and volume were calculated based on whole pallet quantities.

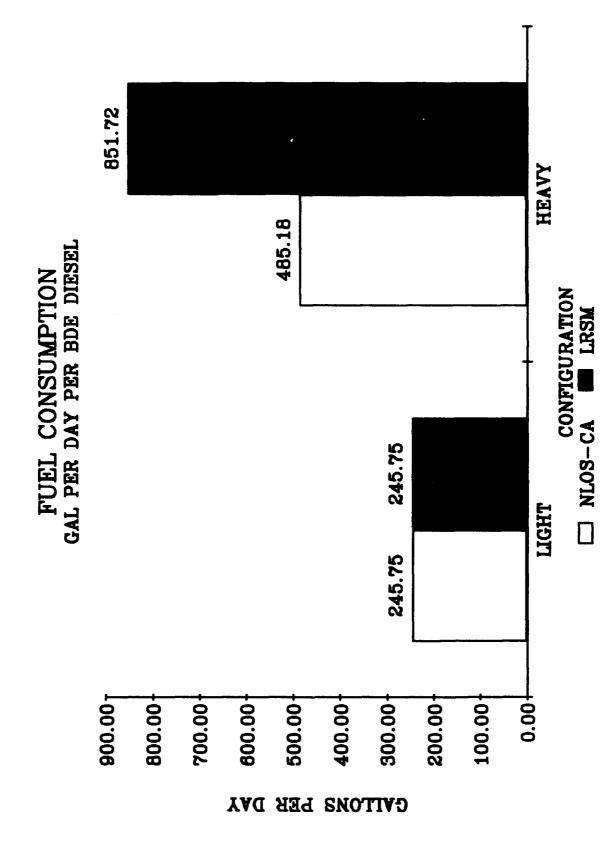


FIGURE 2-1 Fuel Consumption Summary

Results of this analysis are summarized as follows in Table 2-2 (see Figures 2-2 and 2-3 for ammunition consumption graphs):

TABLE 2-2

AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION PER BRIGADE PER DAY COMBAT SCHWARIO

	LIGHT NLOS	LIGHT LRSM	HEAVY MLOS	HEAVY LRSM
ROUNDS	75	150	177	354
PALLETS	13	17	30	40
STONS	7.1	4.1	16.4	9.7
CUFT	531.7	758.2	1227.0	1784.0

Daily Class V tonnage consumed by the NLOS system is 35% to 40% greater than Class V tonnage consumed by the LRSM. However, the ammunition volume of the LRSM is 76% to 80% greater for the LRSM versus the NLOS. Because shipping volume is more critical to shipping capacity than tonnage, the logistics impact of LRSM ammunition consumption is greater than the impact of the NLOS.

- 2.2.2 Packaging, Handling and Storage (PHS). The PHS sub-analysis assessed the logistics impacts of process, procedures, equipment and supplies required to prepare and protect ammunition during shipment. Five MOPs were analyzed within the PHS sub-analysis:
 - Individual Round Size
 - Pallet Configuration
 - Brigade Stowed Rounds
 - Material Handling Equipment (MHE) Requirements
 - Storage Requirements
- 2.2.2.1 Individual Round Size. The dimensions of the individual round affect the handling of the ammunition throughout the supply pipeline. They also affect the crew's ability to handle the ammunition in the anticipated field environment.

AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION PER DAY PER LIGHT BDE

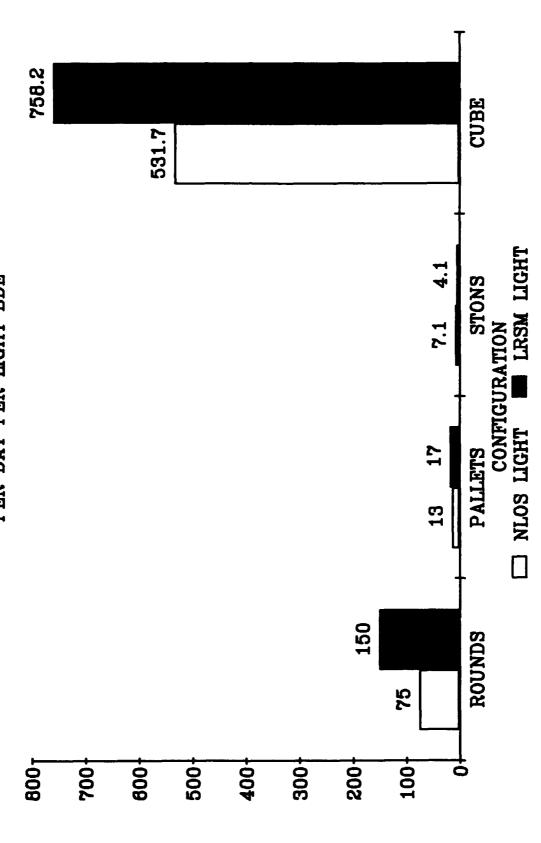


FIGURE 2-2 Ammunition Consumption Summary - Light Brigade

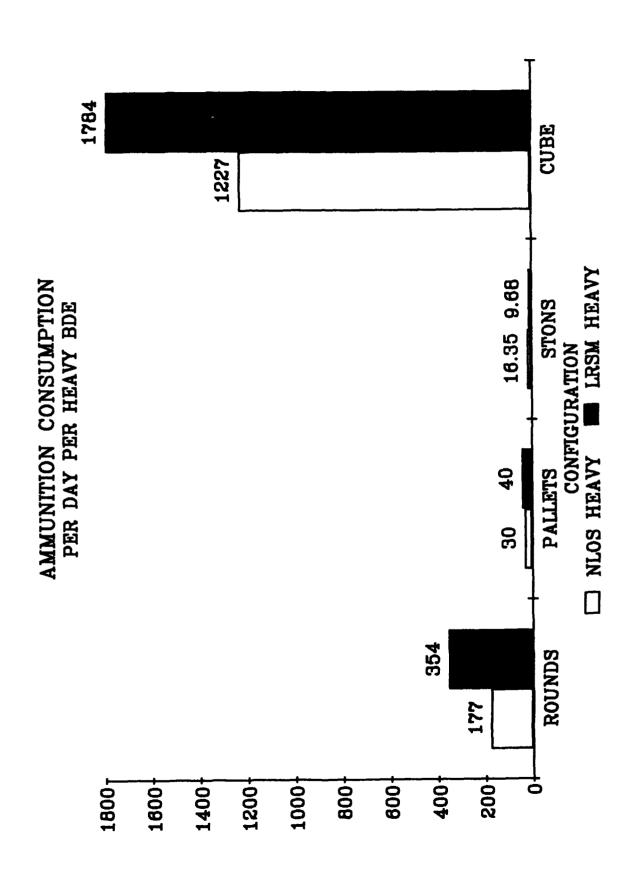


FIGURE 2-3 Ammunition Consumption Summary - Heavy Brigade

The dimensions of individual rounds are summarized below in Table 2-3 (see Figure 2-4 for individual round dimensions graphs).

TABLE 2-3
INDIVIDUAL ROUND DIMENSIONS
NLOS-CA and LRSM

	NLOS	LRSM
LENGTH (IN)	66	39
DIAMETER (IN)	6	4.72
CUFT	.36	.17
WEIGHT (LB)	82	40
EXPLOSIVE WT (LB)	10.94	5
TOT WT/EXPL WT (LB)	7.52	8
CUFT/EXPL WT (LB)	.033	.034

The LRSM round has not been defined. The dimensions of the STRIX round were used in this study in accordance with guidance provided by PM Mortar and the COEA Study Team. The NLOS-CA missile is larger than the LRSM smart mortar round in all dimensions, including explosive weight. There is a significant functional difference between the NLOS-CA missile and the LRSM smart mortar round. For that reason, direct comparison between the two rounds is difficult. To facilitate this comparison, ratios of total weight and volume to explosive weight have been used. These measure the size of the round relative to the killing power in the round. On this basis, both the NLOS-CA and LRSM rounds are similar. In summary, the logistics impact of the NLOS-CA round are greater than the logistics impact of the LRSM.

2.2.2.2 Pallet Configuration. Ammunition is managed and handled in pallet loads down to the field ammunition supply point. The dimensions and characteristics of the loaded pallet, therefore, have a significant impact on the logistics supportability of a WS. A comparison of ammunition pallet dimensions for the NLOS-CA and the LRSM are summarized below in Table 2-4 (see Figure 2-5 for ammunition pallet comparison graph).

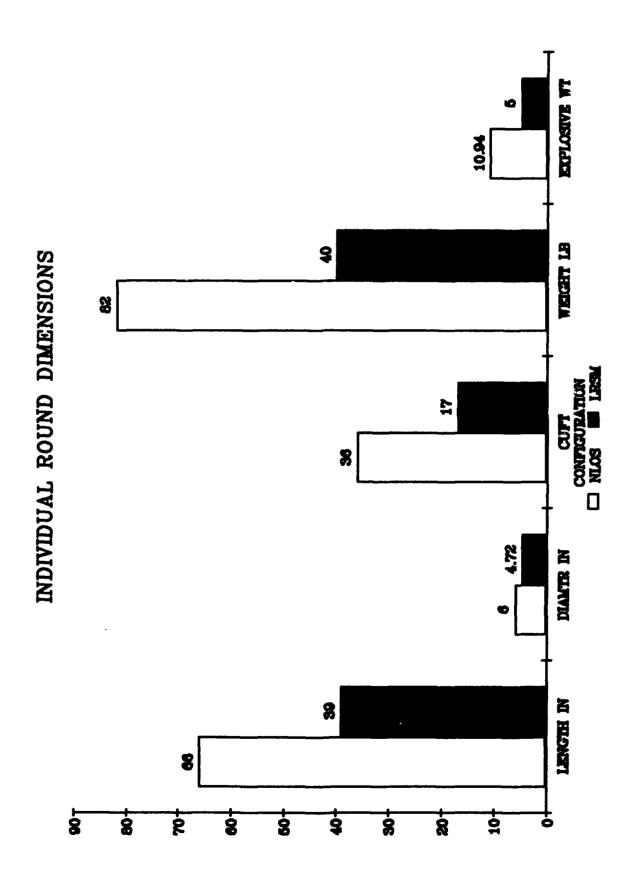


FIGURE 2-4 Individual Round Summary

PHS
AMMO PALLET COMPARISON

TABLE 2-4

	nlos	LRSM
ROUNDS	6	9
LENGTH (IN)	86	43
WIDTH (IN)	64.5	39
HRIGHT (IN)	12.75	46
CUFT	40.9	44.6
TOT WEIGHT (LBS)	1088.2	484
EXPLOSIVE WEIGHT (LBS)	65.64	45

The NLOS-CA missile is transported and fired in a six round pack. Each missile pack constitutes a pallet load. The LRSM round has not been defined. The pallet configuration used for the STRIX mortar round has been used for this study in accordance with guidance by PM Mortar and the COEA Study Team. Pallet dimensions reflect the dimensions of the individual rounds. The total volume of the respective pallets is similar, however, the NLOS pallet consists of a single, long, thin package. The LRSM pallet is relatively square and much higher. The square shape of the LRSM pallet may support more efficient loading of multiple pallets. The total weight of the NLOS pallet is 225% greater than the LRSM pallet, which further limits flexibility in bulk loading confirmation. Cube and total weight to explosive weight ratios show the NLOS-CA pallet to be more efficient in terms of volume, but less efficient in terms of weight. In summary, the logistics impact of the NLOS-CA pallet is greater than the impact of the LRSM pallet.

2.2.2.3 Brigade Stowed Rounds. Rounds stowed or carried on WSs are a fixed component of each unit's basic load of ammunition. Stowed rounds must be handled by unit personnel and requirements must be supported by the supply system. Stowed round quantities were defined as 144 (12 rounds per each of 12 firing units) for the NLOS-CA. Notional LRSM WSs were defined as carrying 39 and 64 rounds per WS for light and heavy configurations, respectively. Twelve WSs were allocated to each Brigade. Total volume and total weight for the NLOS-CA was calculated based on a SIX missile package as the basic handling unit. Volume and weight for

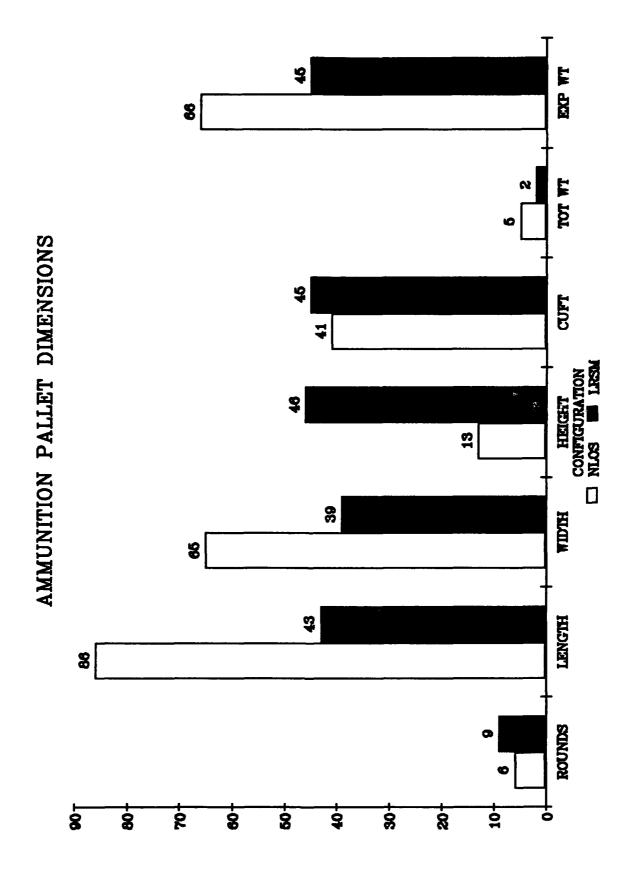


FIGURE 2-5 Pallet Comparison Summary

the LRSM rounds was calculated based on individual round containers. The PHS impacts for the Brigade level stowed round quantities are summarized below in Table 2-5 (see Figures 2-6, 2-7 and 2-8 for Brigade Stowed Load Comparison graphs):

TABLE 2-5
BRIGADE STOWED LOAD COMPARISON

	NLOS (Heavy & Light)	LIGHT LRSM	HEAVY LRSM
STOWED ROUNDS	144	468	768
CUFT	981.6	1675.44	2749.44
TOTAL WEIGHT (LBS)	26160	18720	30720

Volume increases directly with the number of rounds, while total weight is less for the light version of the LRSM versus the NLOS-CA WS. Although the unified container used for the NLOS missile creates some handling problems and drives requirements for MHE at the unit level, the LRSM has a greater logistics impact at Brigade level and below where bulk shipments must be broken down and rounds handled individually for on-board stowage. The logistics impact of the LRSM Brigade stowed round load is greater than the impact of the NLOS. Volume and weight for the stowed round quantities of the LRSM are greater than for the NLOS-CA for both light and heavy configurations reflecting higher stowed round requirements. The logistics impact of brigade stowed round loads for the LRSM is greater than the impact of NLOS stowed round load.

2.2.2.4 Material Handling Equipment (MHE) Requirements. The size, weight and volume of ammunition supplies require MHE at all levels above Brigade. Requirements for new or additional equipment can have a significant impact on units in terms of sustainment and mobility. Although somewhat larger, the LRSM is assumed to be similar to 120mm mortar rounds in the field or planned for issue. Standard procedures and MHE will be used at wholesale, bulk storage and handling points. Onboard storage is loaded by hand, one round at a time. NLOS-CA rounds are managed throughout the supply system on a six round, pallet-sized missile pack. This pack is assumed to be a standard pallet size and can be handled by issue MHE at bulk supply points. It cannot, however, be man-handled by the two man-crew. A hydraulic crane is required on the WS and in the field to pick-up and deliver missile packs as described by the current support concept. The logistics impact of the NLOS-CA system on MHE requirements is strongly greater than the impact of the LRSM.

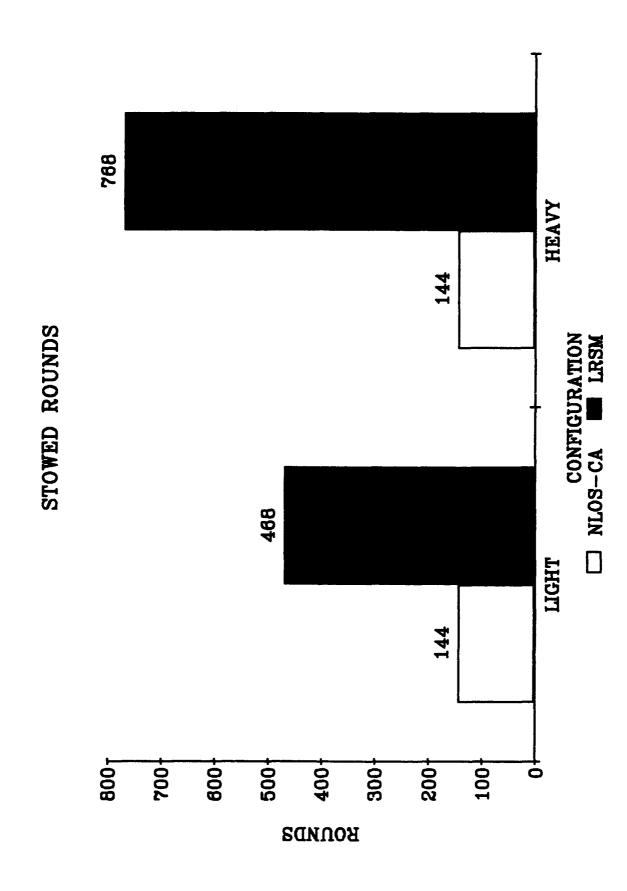


FIGURE 2-6 Brigade Stowed Rounds Comparison

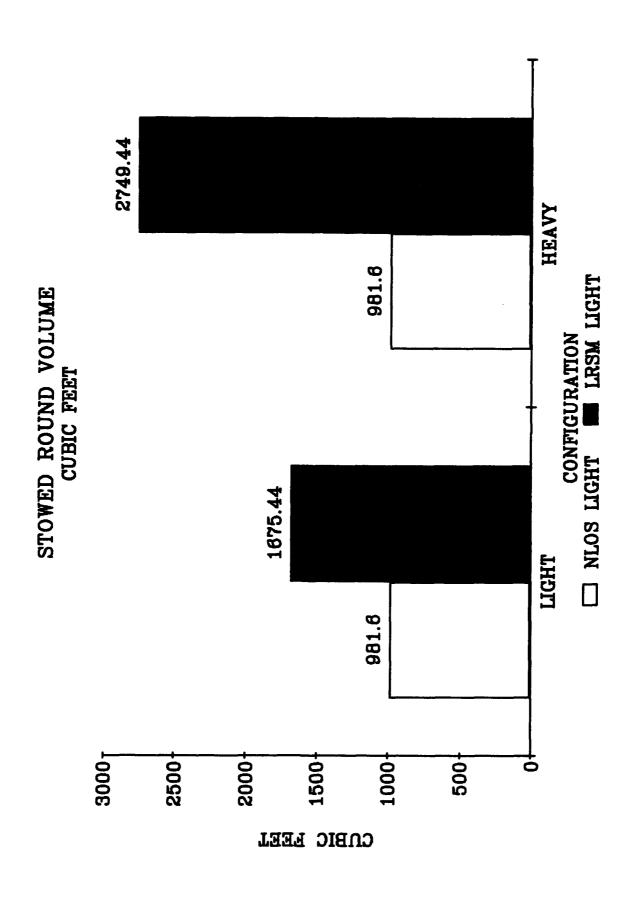


FIGURE 2-7 Brigade Stowed Rounds Volume

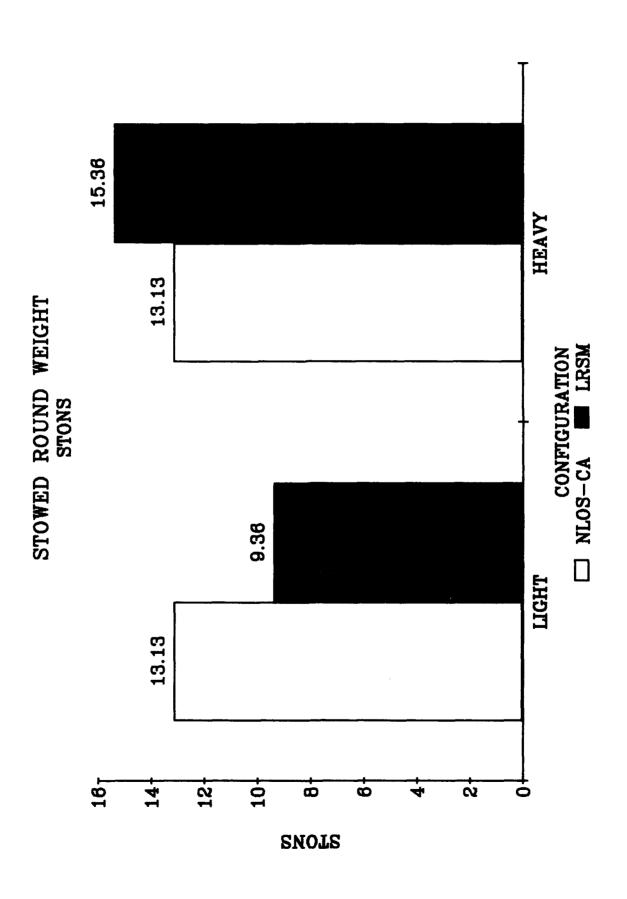


FIGURE 2-8 Brigade Stowed Rounds Weight

2.2.2.5 Storage Requirements. Unique or special storage requirements may have a significant impact on logistics support facilities and support requirements. Storage characteristic and requirements for the NLOS-CA and LRSM are summarized below in Table 2-6.

TABLE 2-6

NLOS-CA/LRSM STORAGE CHARACTERISTIC

AND REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

VARIABLE	NLOS	LRSM
QTY-DISTANCE CLASS	1.1	1.1
COMPATIBILITY CATEGORY	E	D
MHS	ON-BOARD	NONE
HAZARDS	N/A	N/A
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL	N/A	N/A

Data for the NLOS-CA was provided by the USAOMMCGS and was certified by PM NLOS-CA. Data for the LRSM is based on the STRIX round and was provided by PM MORTAR. Quantity-distance classification determines storage configuration of bulk ammunition. Quantity-distance classifications are identical. Compatibility Category determines types of ammunition which can be stored in the same magazine in peacetime, or in the same stack in the field. Quantity-distance requirements must be applied when ammunition of different categories is stored together. Although compatibility categories are different, Table 2-6 FM 9-13 indicates there are no hazards. NLOS requires on-board MHE for loading/unloading missile packs onto the firing unit. This equipment is being acquired as part of the WS, however, logistics impact is included in consideration of that configuration. The difficulty of handling NLOS-CA missile packs can be compared to difficulties handling the LRSM missile Tube and base plate.

2.2.3 MAINTENANCE. Maintenance planning, organization, equipment and manpower for maintenance support is an important aspect of logistics supportability. The logistics concept determines how maintenance resources will be employed to achieve operational availability and readiness goals. Maintenance requirements which overload existing resources or require reconfiguration of maintenance support can have significant impact on the supportability of a WS individually and in the context of the total unit and total maintenance demands.

2.2.3.1 Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment (TMDE). THDE is essential to the diagnosis and repair of "state of the art", high tech - electronics WSs now in the field. Requirements for new TMDE or additional TMDE equipment has a significant impact on logistics supportability. The logistics impact of TMDE becomes more critical as the fielding of new systems increases the demand on that equipment. The logistics impact of NLOS-CA alternatives was assessed in two dimensions:

- . Type of TMDE.
- . Quantity of TMDE.

The analysis addressed only system-specific TMDE requirements. NLOS-CA is an electronic-based system which relies heavily on TMDE for troubleshooting and maintenance. The Integrated Family of Test Equipment (IFTE) system will support NLOS-CA TMDE requirements. The Base Shop Test Facility (BSTF) provides Direct Support testing and repair of line replaceable units (LRUs). The Contact Test Set (CTS) will be used by forward support contact maintenance teams to augment on-board BIT capability for isolation of faulty LRUs. There are 13 LRUs in the gunner's station which will require TMDE support.

- 12 FUs per brigade x 14.8 operating hours per scenario/4 days per scenario = 44.4 brigade operating hours per day.
- 44.4 brigade operating hours per day/243 MTBUMA (FU) = .18 failures per day.
- .18 failures per day x 2.5 hrs per repair = .45 BSTF hours per day.
- .45 BSTF hours per day required/16 BSTF hours per day available per brigade = .03 BSTF per day required.

Although TMDE support requirements may not appear significant in the absolute, they must be assessed in the context of competing demands by other division WSs. In the current high-technology maintenance environment, each incremental addition to TMDE workload is significant. The LRSM does not require TMDE support. In summary, the logistics impact of NLOS-CA TMDE requirements is much stronger than the impact of LRSM requirements.

2.2.3.2 Built-in-Test/Built-in-Test Equipment (BIT/BITE). BIT/BITE identifies LRU failures automatically and assists the operator to isolate

the cause of those failures to components of the system. BIT/BITE is essential for electronics-based systems such as the NLOS-CA. BIT/BITE performance of the NLOS-CA system is summarized in Table 2-7 as follows:

TABLE 2-7
HLOS-CA BIT/BITE SUMMARY

DETECTION RATE	80%		
FALSE ALARM RATE	5%		
RESOLUTION	90% DETECTED FAILURES TO 1 LRU		

The LRSM is a mechanical system which does not require BIT/BITE. Because of the difference in technology and fault detection requirements, BIT/BITE is not directly comparable for these alternatives. No comparison rating was assigned for this MOP.

- 2.2.3.3 Maintenance Concept. The maintenance concept determines where each level and category of maintenance will be performed. The maintenance concept determines maintenance organization and the allocation of manpower requirements.
- A. NLOS-CA. NLOS-CA will be supportable by the standard Army logistics systems. The standard four level maintenance support concept will be applied to NLOS-CA GFE (vehicle, radio, MHE, etc.). The NLOS FU will employ a three level maintenance concept: Unit, Direct Support (DS) and Depot. There is no organic maintenance capability for NLOS FU in the NLOS Company. Operators will detect LRU failure via BIT/BITE.

 Maintenance will be provided by Forward Support Contact Teams (FSCTs) from the Forward Support Base (FSB). These teams will be use the CTS to augment BIT isolation of failed LRUs. They will remove and replace failed LRUs. The BSTF provides diagnostics and repair of failed LRUs. Failed shop replaceable units (SRUs) are repaired at Depot.
- B. LRSM. The LRSM will employ the standard four-level (Unit, DS, General Support (GS), and Depot) maintenance concept. Unit level maintenance of mortar is negligible. DS and GS maintenance/repair of LRSM tube is the same as that for the 120mm mortar tube. There is no field maintenance authorized for either the LRSM or NLOS round. They will both be certified rounds. Maintenance concepts for Alternatives 1 and 2 can be summarized as follows: No non-standard/unique facilities or equipment will be required to support either alternative.

The maintenance concepts for both NLOS-CA and LRSM are summarized in Table 2-8.

TABLE 2-8
MAINTHMANCE CONCEPT SURGARY

	LIGHT		LIGHT HEAVY		ROUND	
SYSTEM	MLOS	LRSM	MLOS	LRSM	MLOS	LRSM
UNIT	PSB	N/A	FSB	N/A	N/A	N/A
DS	FSB	MSB	FSB	MSB	n/a	N/A
GS	N/A	GS UNIT	N/A	GS UNIT	N/A	N/A

The LRSM will fit completely within the existing maintenance organization and concept. The NLOS-CA on the other hand will increase the maintenance burden on FSCTs significantly. In addition, the NLOS-CA will increase the support burden on the BSTF direct support facility. The logistics impact of the NLOS-CA maintenance concept is very strongly greater than the LRSM impact.

2.2.4 Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM). RAM measures operational readiness, mission success, maintenance manpower requirements and logistics support requirements. They ultimately determine quantities of repair parts and maintenance manpower requirements. RAM data for the NLOS-CA and LRSM were obtained from Mortar, NLOS-CA and Carrier Program Offices. Raw data used in this analysis is provided in Appendix F. The results are summarized below in Table 2-9:

TABLE 2-9

RAM SUMMARY MLOS-CA and LRSM

		Light & Heavy	L R	s x
* 1		NLOS	LIGHT	HEAVY
MTBOMP		161	152	79.8
MTBUMA		22.9	26.4	13.1
MTTR	Ծւ	.72	1.4	N/A
	DS	2.25	2.1	N/A
	GS	5.5	5.5	N/A
MR		.12	.13	.38
A _o		. 93	. 97	. 91

- 2.2.4.1 Mean Time Between Operational Mission Failure (MTBOMF). MTBOMF is a measure of mission success. It is the period between failures which prevent the system from performing its mission. The interval between operational mission failures is measured in hours, miles and rounds for the NLOS-CA, carrier subsystems and mortar tubes respectively. These values were converted to hours as described in Appendix F RAM Analysis to this report. MTBOMF reflects both the supportability impacts and the operational effectiveness impacts of the WSs. A lower MTBOMF value indicates more frequent operational failures, and drives more maintenance and system downtime. The period between operational failures for the heavy LRSM is more than half that of the NLOS-CA. The MTBOMF of the light version of the LRSM is only somewhat less than that for the light version of the NLOS. This reflects the impact of the carrier on reliability of the WS (see Figure 2-9 for MTBOMF hours graph). In summary, the logistics impact of the MTBOMF of the LRSM is moderately greater than the impact of the NLOS-CA.
- 2.2.4.2 Mean Time Between Unscheduled Maintenance Actions (MTBUMA).
 MTBUMA is a measure of maintenance manpower requirements. It measures
 the frequency of maintenance actions. The smaller the interval between
 unscheduled maintenance actions, the more frequently maintenance support
 will be required, and the greater the logistics impact. The MTBUMA for
 the NLOS-CA is somewhat less than the light version of the LRSM, but
 approximately 69% greater than the heavy version (see Figure 2-10 for
 MTBUMA hours graph). In summary, the logistics impact of the LRSM is
 moderately greater than the impact of the NLOS-CA.
- 2.2.4.3 Mean Time To Repair (MTTR). MTTR measures the average time required to complete a maintenance action. Combined with MTBUMA it determines maintenance workload (See graph at Figure 2-11). The MTTR is approximately equal for the light versions of the NLOS-CA and LRSM, reflecting the dominance of the carrier in assessing the maintainability of both systems. MTTR data was not available for the heavy version of the LRSM. In summary, the logistics impact of MTTR is equal for both NLOS-CA and LRSM.
- 2.2.4.4 Maintenance Ratio (MR). The MR measures maintenance workload per operating metric. System level MR for both alternatives are summarized as follows (see Figure 2-12 for MR graph). MRs for light versions of the alternatives are approximately equal. The Heavy version of the LRSM has a much higher MR than the light versions of either alternative. This reflects the impact of carrier maintenance for the tracked LRSM vehicle.

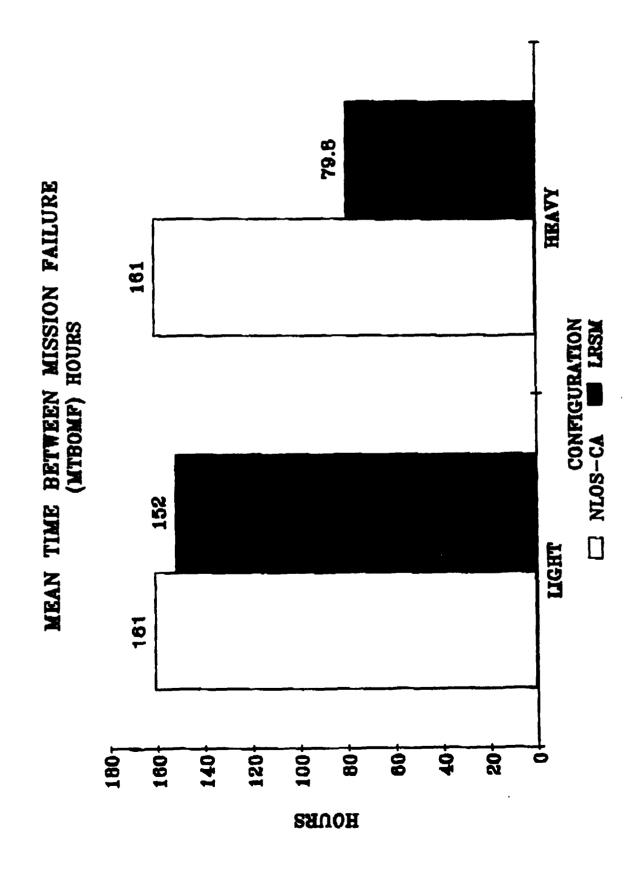
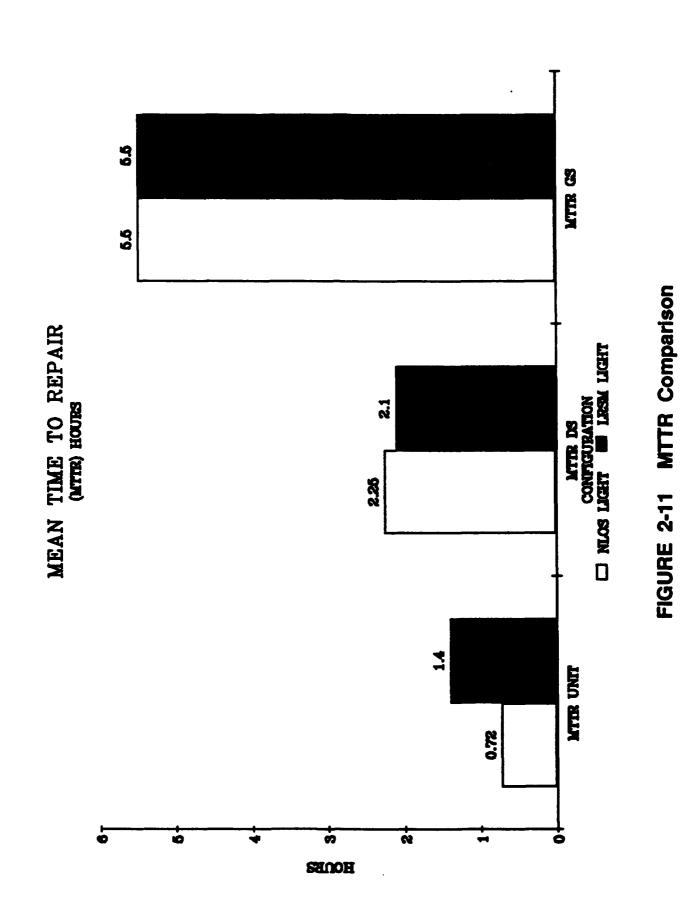


FIGURE 2-9 MTBOMF Comparison

13.1 MEAN TIME BETWEEN MAINTENANCE ACTIONS (MTBUMA) HOURS 22.9 26.4 22.9 30_T 25 20 15 10 Š ноива

FIGURE 2-10 MTBUMA Comparison



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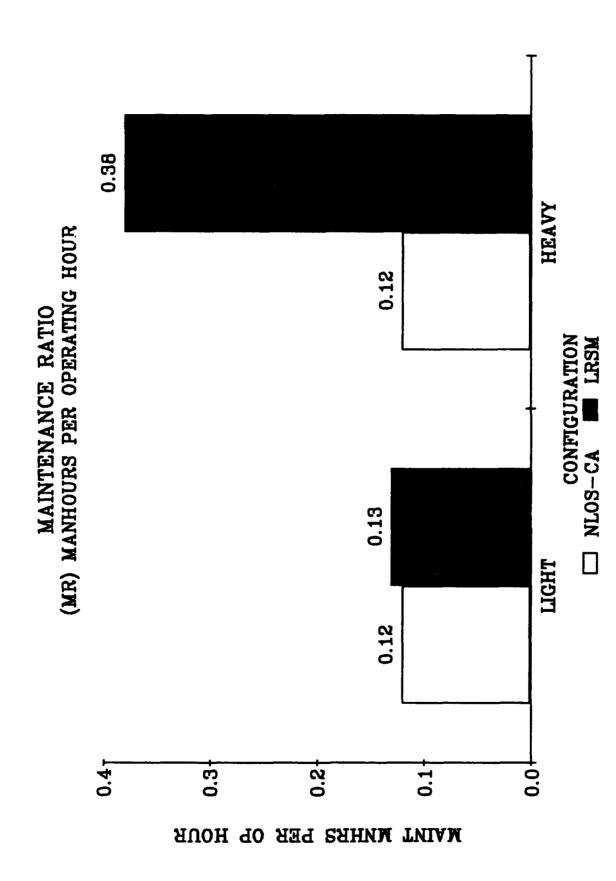


FIGURE 2-12 MR Comparison

2.2.4.5 Operational Availability (A_o) . A_o represents the portion of time a system is either operating or capable of operating in a specific operating and support environment. A_o is calculated as follows:

 A_0 = Operating Time + Standby Time

Operating Time + Standby Time + Total Corrective Maintenance Time + Total Preventive Maintenance Time + Admin & Logistics Downtime

As the equations above demonstrate, A_o is a function of all other RAM values and as such, is the only MOE addressed in this LIA study. For this study, A_o values were provided by Mortar and NLOS-CA program offices. A_o for the NLOS-CA is approximately equal to the heavy version of the LRSM and less than the light version reflecting the supportability impact of the NLOS and the Heavy LRSM. In summary, the logistics impact of the A_o of the NLOS-CA is marginally greater than the impact of the LRSM.

2.2.4.6 Direct Productive Annual Maintenance Man-hours (DPAMMH)

Comparison. DPAMMH measures the total maintenance workload of a WS. It

measures the direct impact of a WS on the maintenance force structure.

The DPAMMH by MOS and maintenance level were provided for each WS by

respective program managers. Raw data used in this analysis is displayed

in Appendix F. The DPAMMH for the NLOS-CA and LRSM WSs and major

components is summarized in Table 2-10 (see Figure 2-13 for graphical

comparison).

TABLE 2-10

DIRECT PRODUCTIVE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE MAN-HOURS
SUMMARY BY SYSTEM

		L :	I G H	T			
MAINT	AINT N L O S				LRSM		
LEVEL	SYSTEM	₽Ū	VEH	SYSTEM	TUBE	VRH	
UNIT	240		240	240		240	
DS	1875	725	1150	1163	13	1150	
GS	87		87	96.5	9.5	87	
TOTAL	2202.0	725	1477	1499.5	22.5	1477	
						<u> </u>	
		H 1	B A V	Y			
MAINT		H	E A V	Y	LRSM		
MAINT LEVEL	System		E A V	Y	LRSM TUBE	VEH	
	SYSTEM 240	NLOS				VEH 1076.7	
LEVEL		NLOS	VEH	SYSTEM			
LEVEL	240	N L O S	VEH 240	SYSTEM 1076.7	TUBE	1076.7	



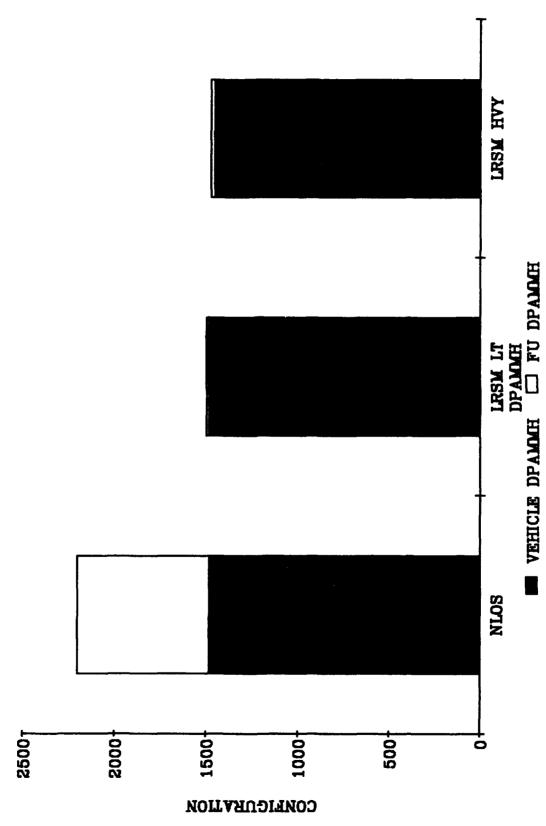


FIGURE 2-13 DPMMH Summary

By inspection, the direct maintenance workload for the LRSM is 30% lower than the NLOS-CA in both heavy and light configurations. Further analysis shows that this difference is due almost entirely to the maintenance requirements of the NLOS firing unit. The maintenance workload of both HHV and M1064 carriers is similar for both WSs.

However, the maintenance requirements of the mortar are much less than the maintenance requirements of the NLOS-CA gunner's station and launcher. Because there is no unit level maintenance support capability at the organizational level, unit level maintenance workload is allocated to the direct support level. Therefore, the impact of the difference in DPAMMH falls almost entirely on the DS organization. The impact of the differences in DPAMMH between the two alternative systems becomes more pronounced when total DPAMMH is compared at the Brigade level. Total brigade maintenance workload is summarized in Table 2-11. Twelve NLOS systems and six LRSMs will be fielded in each Brigade, respectively.

TABLE 2-11

DIRECT PRODUCTIVE ANNUAL MAINTENANCE MAN-HOURS
SUMMARY BY BRIGADE

		H I	A V	Y		
MAINT	MAINT NLOS					
LEVEL	SYSTEM	FU	VEH	SYSTEM	FU	VEH
UNIT	2880	0	2800	12920	0	12920
DS	22500	8700	13800	28545	202	2653
GS	1044	0	1044	1920	134	1786
TOTAL	26424	8700	17724	17695	336	17359
		L	GH			
MAINT		L I	GH		LRSM	
MAINT LEVEL	SYSTEM		G H			VEH
	SYSTEM 2880	NLOS		T	LRSM	
LEVEL		NLOS	VEH	T System	LRSM	VEH
LEVEL	2880	N L O S	VEH 2800	T SYSTEM 2880	LRSM FU	VEH 2880

- Three each 120 mm LRSM systems per Battalion, two infantry Battalions per Heavy Brigade.
- Although a light Brigade has three infantry Battalions, LRSM

fielding will be achieved by fielding two additional 120mm mortar systems and the conversion of one existing system in each Brigade.

The differences in maintenance impact are apparent. In summary, the logistics impact of NLOS-CA DPAMMH requirements is moderately greater than the impact of LRSM requirements.

2.2.5 Transportation

2.2.5.1 Class III - Fuel. The 2500 gallon tanker is used to transport bulk fuel forward from the Corps. Based on guidance form the U.S. Army Quartermaster School, tanker availability is 90% and each tanker completes 2 round trips per day. Daily Brigade fuel consumption requirements were calculated in the supply analysis detailed in Appendix D and summarized in Paragraph 2.3.2 above.

Tanker support requirements were calculated as follows and summarized in Table 2-12 below (see Figure 2-14 for Fuel Transportation Requirements graphic comparison):

Payloads per day = (Gallons per day consumption/2500 gallons per payload)

Tankers per day = (Payloads per day/2 Payloads (trips) per day per Tanker) $\times 1.10$

TABLE 2-12

CLASS III TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

	LIGHT NLOS LRSM		HE	AVY
			nlos	LRSM
GAL PER DAY PER BDE	245.75	245.75	485.18	851.72
GAL PER TANKER	2500	2500	2500	2500
PAYLOADS PER DAY	0.098	0.098	0.183	0.341
TRIPS PER DAY	2	2	2	2
TANKERS PER DAY	0.054	0.054	0.101	0.187

2.2.5.2 Class V - Ammunition. The Palletized Load System (PLS) will be used to move ammunition requirements forward from Corps storage facilities. The PLS consists of a prime mover and a trailer. Payload capacities of both components are identical. The payload dimensions of the PLS and trailer are summarized in Table 2-13 below:

0.187 HEAVY FUEL TRANSPORTATION REQUIREMENTS 0.101 TANKER PER DAY PER BDE CONFIGURATION □ NLOS-CA 0.054 0.054 0.200_{I} 0.000 0.160 0.020 0.180 0.140 0.120 0.100 0.080 0.080 0.040 TANKER PER DAY PER BDE

FIGURE 2-14 Fuel Transportation Summary

Table 2-13

PLS PAYLOAD DIMENSIONS SUMMARY

(Prime mover and trailer)

WIDTH (IN)	LENGTH (IN)	HEIGHT (IN)	STONS
90.5	249	63.7	16.5

Hauling capacity for LRSM and NLOS is calculated as follows:

LRSM

LRSM Pallet Dimensions: Width = 39 in

Length = 43 in Height = 46 in Weight = 484 lbs

LRSM Payload dimensions:

Payload width/pallet width = 2.3, 2 pallets wide. Payload length/pallet length = 5.79, 5 pallets long

Payload height/pallet height = 1.38, 1 pallet high

Prime Mover Payload Capacity = 2x5x1 = 10 pallets per truck
Trailer Payload Capacity = 2x5x1 = 10 pallets per trailer

TOTAL PLS Capacity = 20 LRSM pallets

Weight Check= 20 pallets x 484 lbs per pallet/2000 lbs per ton = 4.84 tons < 16.5 ton capacity.

NLOS

NLOS Pallet Dimensions: Width = 64.5 in

Length = 86in Height = 12.75 in Weight = 1020 lb

NLOS Payload dimensions:

Payload width/pallet width = 1.4, 1 pallet wide.
Payload length/pallet length = 2.89, 2 pallets long
Payload height/pallet height = 4.99, 4 pallet high

Prime Mover Payload Capacity = 1x2x4 = 8 pallets per truck
Trailer Payload Capacity = 1x2x4 = 8 pallets per trailer
TOTAL PLS Capacity = 16 LRSM pallets

Weight Check = 8 pallets \times 1020 lbs per pallet/2000 lbs per ton = 4.08 tons < 16.5 ton capacity.

Transportation support requirements were calculated as follows:

Payloads per day = (Pallets per day consumption/pallets per PLS Payload)

PLS per day = (Payloads per day/2 Payloads(trips) per day per PLS) x 1.10

Ammunition consumption is obtained from the ammunition consumption analysis in Appendix E. Assume two trips per day per vehicle and 90% availability.

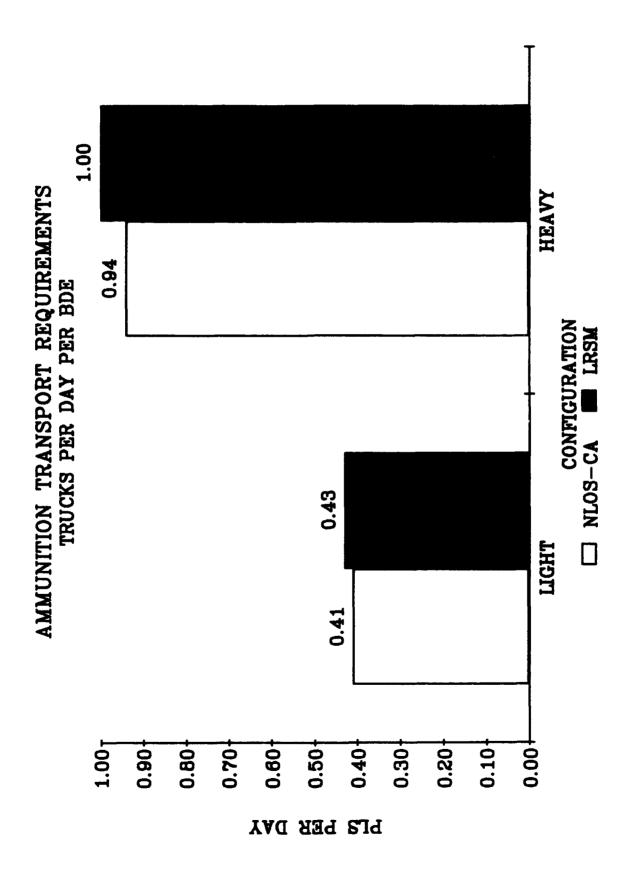
The results of this analysis are summarized in Table 2-14 below (see Figure 2-15 for graphical comparison):

TABLE 2-14
AMMUNITION TRANSPORTATION SUMMARY

	LIGHT NLOS LRSM		HE	A V Y
			NLOS	LRSM
PALLETS PER DAY	13	17	30	40
PALLETS PER VEH	16	20	16	20
PAYLOADS PER DAY	.081	. 85	1.88	2.00
TRIPS PER DAY	2	2	2	2
PLS PER DAY	.045	.043	1.04	1.00

Ammunition transportation requirements for the LRSM are only moderately greater than for NLOS. In the light configuration, neither system requires a full additional PLS.

- 2.2.6 Transportability/Deployability. The transportability/
 deployability analysis assesses the ability of a unit and WS to
 accomplish intra- and inter-theater movement. Transportability is
 defined as the inherent capability of a WS to be moved efficiently by
 transportation assets and modes of transport. Deployability is the
 capability of a unit to be moved intra-Continental United States (CONUS),
 intra-theater or inter-theater to support military operations. The
 Transportation Engineering Agency (TEA) of the Military Traffic
 Management Command (MTMC) performed a transportability/deployability subanalysis for the NLOS-CA COEA alternatives. The results of that study
 are summarized below. Detailed analysis is described in Appendix J.
- 2.2.6.1 Transportability. All systems are readily transportable by available transport assets and modes of transport, although the size and weight of the LRSM Heavy Configuration may require special routing or permits for highway transportation during intra-CONUS or intra-theater



Ammunition Transportation Summary FIGURE 2-15

road movement. The LRSM will also not be helicopter transportable for tactical movement due to size and weight limitations. Transportability values for the two configurations are summarized in Table 2-15.

TABLE 2-15
NLOS-CA TRANSPORTABILITY SUMMARY

	LIG	нт	HE	AVY	
	NLOS-CA	LRSM	NLOS-CA	LRSM	
HIGHWAY				<u> </u>	
CONUS YES		YES	YES	SPECIAL (1)	
OCONUS	YES	YES	YES	ROUTING PERMITS	
RAIL	YES	YES	YES	YES	
AIR					
C-130	YES	YES	YES	YES	
C-141	YES	YES	YES	YES	
C-5	YES	YES	YES	YES	
ROTARY	CH-47 (2)	CH-47	CH-47	NO	
SEA					
STRAT TRANSPORT	YES	YES	YES	YES	
LOTS (3)	YES	YES	YES	YES	

NOTES:

- (1) Width may require special routing for highway movement.
- (2) External Air Transport by CH-47 Helicopter.
- (3) Logistics Over the Shore (LOTS) LARC-LX and larger lighterage vessels.

2.2.6.2 Deployability. Both alternatives are readily deployable using available transport assets, although the light versions of both NLOS-CA and LRSM have less impact due to differences in size of the heavy LRSM WS configuration and the unit TOE. Deployability requirements are summarized in Table 2-16.

TABLE 2-16
INFANTRY BRIGADE W/NLOS-CA COMPANY
DEPLOYABILITY SURGARY

	LIG	HT	HEAVY		
	NLOS-CA	LRSM	NLOS-CA	LRSM	
DEPLOYMENT TIME (1)	32 HA	32 HR	32 HR	32 HR	
RAILCARS	65	66	415	418	
AIR SORTIES (2)					
C-141	57	56	271	283	
C-5	N/A	N/A	221	226	
C-130	116	120	N/A	N/A	

NOTES:

- Air Transport: Includes loading, unloading one-way flight times with intermodal stope, Ft. Benning, GA, to Southwest Asia.
- (2) C-141 and C-5 sorties are strategic movement. C-130 values are for tactical movement. The Heavy Infantry Bigade is not C-130 transportable.

- 2.2.7 Recoverability. Recoverability includes the consideration of the resources required to retrieve damaged and inoperable vehicles from the battle field, and between support locations. This assessment considers two dimensions of this issue:
 - Equipment. Is existing equipment capable of performing recovery missions for the proposed WS?
 - Resources. Are sufficient resources to meet recovery workload requirements?

Light and heavy configurations of both alternatives are constructed on the chassis of standard tactical vehicles (HMMWV and M1064). Recovery equipment and vehicles currently in the field and assigned to TOE units is capable of recovering these systems. Recovery vehicles are assigned to notional TOEs used for this study. It is therefore concluded that sufficient recovery resources are available to service the needs of organic vehicles, although the Heavy configuration of the LRSM may tax organic recovery resources due to its size, weight and tracked configuration. In summary, the logistics impact of recoverability for both alternatives is equal.

2.2.8 Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD). EOD support is responsible for detecting, identifying, rendering safe, evacuation, and disposal of unexploded ordnance. There are two dimensions to the logistics impact of new ordnance: (a) special process, equipment or handling requirements, and (b) unexploded ordnance volume. Special fuzing, explosives, or load (i.e., Nuclear, Biological and Chemical) are some of the design characteristics which could increase the logistics impact of new ordnance. All data received in this study indicates, that in spite of sophisticated guidance systems, fuzing and explosive loads of NLOS and LRSM rounds are conventional and will require no special handling or equipment. Render safe procedures have not been defined for these rounds and their evaluation is beyond the scope of this study.

The use of sub-munitions in anti-personnel and mine carrying munitions increases the density of unexploded ordnance on the battlefield significantly. EOD support workload and logistics impact increases accordingly when new, sub-munition carrying rounds are fielded. Neither NLOS nor LRSM will carry sub-munitions as currently defined. However, LRSM firing rate is almost two to one versus NLOS. This increased volume can be expected to increase the density of unexploded ordnance. Additionally, man-in-the loop guidance of NLOS can be expected to decrease the incidents of unexploded ordnance versus LRSM.

2.2.9 Standardization and Interoperability. Standardization and interoperability are defined in AR 700-127, Integrated Logistics Support:

- A. Standardization: The process by which materiel system managers achieve maximum subsystem commonality with other WSs in the Department of the Army, other services and NATO allied nations to reduce support requirements and to attain interoperability objectives.
- B. Interoperability: The ability of materiel systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems units or forces.

Standardization is concerned primarily with the use of common hardware systems and components to achieve support efficiencies. NLOS-CA and LRSM were assessed for the logistics impact of standardization in four subsystem categories:

- Carrier/Vehicle: All configurations of both alternatives are mounted on standard tactical/combat vehicles. Standardization of NLOS-CA and LRSM in carrier design are equal.
- Communications: All configurations of both alternatives will use standard Army SINCGARS radio communication systems.

 Standardization in the communications category is equal.
- System: The NLOS gunner's station and launcher are unique modules. Although there may be some use of common items at the component/subsystem level, the degree of standardization is quite low. The LRSM "system" is the standard Battalion Mortar System (BMS) 120mm mortar now being fielded light and heavy forces. The degree of standardization of the LRSM weapon is very much stronger than that of the NLOS weapon.
- Round: The NLOS missile pack includes both missile and launch canister. This subsystem is unique in design and requires special support. The LRSM will use a modified mortar round. This round has different dimensions than the standard mortar round and will require some special handling because of the guidance system. The LRSM round is much more standardized than the NLOS round due to the complexity of the missile pack.

Interoperability was assessed by the WSs ability to operate functionally within existing or planned functions.

- A. Communications: Both alternatives use SINCGARS radios and are fully interoperable with existing battlefield communications systems. Communications interoperability is equal.
- B. Command & Control: Both systems are interoperable with existing command and control/fire control systems. The performance

parameters and employment concept for the LRSM is not fully developed and at this points exhibits some risk in terms of doctrine employment and control. The NLOS-CA is moderately more interoperable with the command & control system than the LRSM.

- C. Maintenance Support: Both systems are interoperable with the existing maintenance support system. The LRSM is somewhat more interoperable because the mortar and carrier are identical with companion systems. Although the NLOS is supportable by existing DS resources, it will require unique expertise and test program set (TPS) support for the TMDE. Both alternatives are equally interoperable in the maintenance area.
- D. Supply Support: Both systems are interoperable with the existing supply systems. The LRSM is somewhat more attractive because the NLOS requires handling and delivery of non-standard missile packs throughout the area of operations. The LRSM is moderately more interoperable than the NLOS-CA.
- E. Summary: The logistics impact of standardization and interoperability of the NLOS-CA is moderately greater than the impact of the LRSM.

NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

CHAPTER 3

MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL ANALYSIS. The manpower and personnel analysis (MPA) addressed the system specific and the supporting items of equipment to determine the manpower requirements for the NLOS-CA Piber Optic Guided Missile (FOG-M) and the alternative Long Range Smart Mortar (LRSM) systems in Heavy and Light Division configurations. This analysis included the verification of system specific operator and maintainer MOSs. The analysis began with an extensive data collection effort, obtaining the required Tables of Organization and Equipment (TOEs), associated Basis of Issue Plans (BOIPs), maintenance data for all system specific and supporting items of equipment, daily fuel and ammunition consumption rates, bulk and weight data for ammunition resupply and capacity of ammunition transport equipment. The next step in the analysis was to examine the accumulated data to determine the identity and densities of the system specific and supporting items of equipment for each of the alternatives. Once the equipment was identified and the densities determined for each alternative, the Maintenance Ratios/Annual Maintenance Man-Hours and the equipment usage rates by MOS and by maintenance level (Organizational, Intermediate Direct Support (IDS) and Intermediate General Support (IGS)), these data were then loaded into the Manpower Requirements Determination (MRD) model. It should be noted that Depot level maintenance is outside the scope of this analysis.

Through the application of standard army manpower algorithms (AR 570-2), the annual available MOS productive man-hours (AAMPM), and the Standard of Grade Authorizations (SGA) (AR 611-201) the workload driven manpower requirements by MOS, grade, and maintenance level were determined. The crew/operator manpower requirements as provided by the Army were then incorporated into the MRD model as well as the manpower required for fuel, and ammunition resupply. The results of this analysis is displayed at MOS and grade level of detail for each of the alternatives in whole man numbers for the NLOS-CA Company, and in fractional numbers for the supporting IDS and IGS activities.

3.1 GENERAL. The purpose of the NLOS-CA Manpower and Personnel analysis was to identify, using the best available data, the manpower requirements for one Brigade level NLOS-CA Company for each of the following alternatives and configurations:

NLOS-CA COMPANY HEAVY DIVISION Fiber Optic Guided Missile
NLOS-CA COMPANY LIGHT DIVISION Fiber Optic Guided Missile

NLOS-CA COMPANY LIGHT DIVISION 120mm Mortar

- (All systems to be mounted/transported on HMMWV except the 120mm mortar heavy division, which is mounted on a M1064 Mortar Carrier (M113 Series Tracked vehicle.) The manpower requirements for the IDS and IGS maintenance units and assess the impact of each of the alternative on the Army. Since there is no predecessor system the entire manpower and equipment requirements for the NLOS-CA Company will be an increased burden upon the Army's resource pool.
- 3.1.1 Scope. Provide manpower and personnel requirements estimates for the operation and maintenance of a Brigade level NLOS-CA Company, and for the supporting IDS and IGS Companies.
- 3.1.2 Objective. The objective of the NLOS-CA Manpower and Personnel Requirements Analysis was to identify, using the best available data, the manpower requirements by (MOS) and grade for each of the two alternatives, requested by the COEA Study, and the supporting IDS maintenance company. The manpower and personnel analysis addressed the system specific and all support military manpower requirements by grade and MOS for the alternatives described above. This analysis included verification of system specific operator and maintainer MOSs. The sources of information for determining the MOSs impacted by this MP analysis included the NLOS-CA SMMP, and other documents listed in Appendix B, and AR 611-201, Enlisted Career Management Fields and Military Occupational Specialties. The next step was to apply the BOIPs to the appropriate TOEs to determine the identity and density of all TOE equipment requirements, and to determine the appropriate operator/maintainer identities (i.e., MOS) for each of the alternatives. Once the equipment requirements were identified for each of the alternatives, the Annual Maintenance Man-Hours (AMMHs) were determined by MOS and by maintenance level for each item of equipment. This data was then loaded into the MRD Model to be used in the calculation of manpower requirements.

Organizational fuel and ammunition transport vehicle operator requirements were determined by application of the daily fuel consumption rates (e.g., gallons per hour, kilometers per gallon, etc.) by type fuel (e.g., diesel, gasoline), daily ammunition consumption rates, daily tonnage, and vehicle capacity (bulk out or weight out). The maintainer manpower requirements were then calculated for each item of equipment using the standard Army manpower determination algorithms and the revised Manpower Requirements Criteria (MARC) MOS Availability Factors contained in AR 570-2 dated 15 May 1992. SGAs from AR 611-201 for each MOS addressed were loaded into the MRD model and the distribution of manpower by grade for each MOS was calculated. The MRD model reports depict the

manpower requirements by MOS and grade, by component for each of the alternatives, the IDS and the IGS unit.

- 3.1.3 Manpower Analysis Assumptions and Constraints. The following assumptions and constraints were applied to the manpower and personnel analysis:
 - NLOS-CA specific equipment was designed for a Two-Level Maintenance Concept. All other unit equipment was anticipated to be operated under the current U.S. Army maintenance concept.
 - LRSM maintenance support concept is the standard four level maintenance system.
 - BIT/BITE for NLOS-CA systems is planned to be 80% accurate, 95% of the time.
 - Supply operations will continue under the current three-level concept.
 - Manpower requirements were calculated for a wartime 100% manning level.
- 3.1.4 Personnel Assumptions and Constraints.
 - For the purposes of this study, the NLOS-CA Operator MOS was designated as MOS 11C for LRSM and 11H for FOG-M.
 - 11C and 11H MOS Target Audience Description were used for NLOS-CA LRSM and FOG-M physical and mental attributes.
 - The quality and skill of the target audience will not increase over that of the 11C and 11H MOS.
 - Manpower requirements will be supported consistent with current authorizations and operating strength levels of support.
- 3.1.5 MP Planning Factors Database. This database contains the information necessary to conduct the MPA and LIA requirements analysis. Most of the input data were in hard copy format. The necessary data elements had to be manually entered into the Manpower and Personnel databases by the analysts.
- 3.2 FINDINGS. The manpower and personnel requirements reports for each of the alternatives provide Qualitative and Quantitative MOS and Grade level of detail, listings of equipment quantities in Line Item Number (LIN) sequence, and a display of the applicable operator MOS in each organizational functional area.

3.2.1 System Manpower Requirements (See Tables H-1 through H-16 in Appendix H). The results for each alternative are displayed in recapitulation format with appropriate header information:

UNIT MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

MOS	DTOE	PROJECTED	DELTA	NLOS	CO	GRADE
	MLOS CO	MLOS CO				
	ENT SECTION					
NLOS CO		-				
LIN	NOMENCLATUR	.		NEW !	REO	
	NORENCERIOR	u 				

- 3.2.2 Base Case Zero. The manpower requirements identified for the Base Case system were nonexistent since the base case is zero. This situation indicates that there are no "bill payers" available to fund manpower requirements for either of the alternatives.
- 3.2.3 NLOS-CA FOG-M Heavy Division Manpower Results (see Table 3-1). The NLOS-CA Company (FOG-M) Heavy Division system operator/crewmember were determined by the Army to be two (2) per system. Maintainer manpower requirements for system specific and supporting items of equipment were calculated using the maintenance ratios or AMMHs provided by the NLOS-CA PMO or extracted from the Army MARC Maintenance Database (AMMDB).

TABLE 3-1

NLOS-CA FOG-M HEAVY DIVISION MANPOWER RESULTS
(Distribution of 11H Heavy Antiarmor Weapons Infantrymen)

PARA NO.	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-6	E-4	E-3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1	1	1		2		5
104_	PLAT HQ		3				9	12
105	NLOS SECTION			6	6	12		24
	TOTAL	1	4	7	6	14	9	41
	OFFICER	WARRAI	NT	ENL	ISTED		TOTAL	
	5	0			56		61	

3.2.4 NLOS-CA FOG-M Light Division Manpower Results (see Table 3-2). The NLOS-CA Company (FOG-M) Light Division system operator/crewmember were determined by the Army to be two (2) per system. Maintainer manpower requirements for system specific and supporting items of equipment were calculated using the maintenance ratios or AMMHs provided by the NLOS-CA PMO or extracted from the AMMDB.

TABLE 3-2

NLOS-CA FOG-M LIGHT DIVISION MANPOWER RESULTS
(Distribution of 11H Heavy Antiarmor Weapons Infantrymen)

PARA NO.	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-6	E-4	E-3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1	1	1		2		5
104	PLAT HQ		3				9	12
105	NLOS SECTION			6	6	12		24
	TOTAL	1	4	7	6	14	9	41
	OFFICER	WARRAI	TV	ENL	STED		TOTAL	
	5	0		9	55		60	

3.2.5 LRSM Heavy Division Manpower Results (see Table 3-3). The manpower requirements for the LRSM Heavy Division system operator/crewmember were determined by the Army to be five (5) per system. Maintainer manpower requirements for system specific and supporting items of equipment were calculated using the maintenance ratios or AMMHs provided by the NLOS-CA PMO or extracted from the AMMDB.

TABLE 3-3

LRSM HEAVY DIVISION MANPOWER RESULTS
(Distribution of 11C Indirect Fire Infantrymen)

PARA NO.	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E-8	E-7	E-6	E-6	E-4	E-3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1					2_	3
103	PLAT HQ	2					2	4
104	MORTAR SECTION		4	4	4		4	16
105	MORTAR SQUAD				12	24	24	60
	TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	OFFICER 5	WARRAI 0	VT		STED 07		TOTAL 112	

3.2.6 LRSM Light Division Manpower Results (see Table 3-4). The manpower requirements for the LRSM Light Division system operator/crewmember were determined by the army to be five (5) per system. Maintainer manpower requirements for system specific and supporting items of equipment were calculated using the maintenance ratios or AMMHs provided by the NLOS-CA PMO or extracted from the AMMDB.

LRSM LIGHT DIVISION MANPOWER RESULTS
(Distribution of 11C Indirect Fire Infantrymen)

TABLE 3-4

PARA NO.	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E-6	E-7	E-4	E-6	E-4	E-3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1					2	3
103	PLAT HQ	2					2	4
104	MORTAR SECTION		4	4	4		4	16
105	MORTAR SQUAD				12	24	24	60
	TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	OFFICER 5	WARRA!	NT		STED 99		TOTAL 104	

3.2.7 Intermediate Direct Support (IDS) and Intermediate General Support (IGS) Maintenance Manpower. The format for the IDS analysis differs from that of the NLOS-CA CO. Columns A and B display only the MOSC and the fractional manpower requirements for the system specific and supporting equipment items. This demand would be added to the existing demands of the supporting units. See Table H-14 in Appendix H for IDS and IGS manpower results.

NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

APPENDIX A LIST OF ACRONYMS

ААМРМ	Annual Available MOS Productive Man-Hours
ADDS	
	Army Digital Data System
AHP	Analytical Hierarchy Process Annual Maintenance Man Hours
AMMH	
AEPCO	Advanced Engineering and Planning Corp.
AOE	Army of Excellence
APGMM	Advanced Precision Guided Mortar Munitions
ASARC	Army Systems Acquisition Review Council
ARDEC	Army Research Development and Engineering Center
ASVAB	Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery
ASI	Additional Skill Identifier
ATE	Automatic Test Equipment
A ₀	Operational Availability
BCE	Baseline Cost Estimate
BCS	Baseline Comparison System
BFA	Battlefield Functional Area
BIT/BITE	Built-in Test/Built-in Test Equipment
BMS	Battalion Mortar System
BOIP	Basis of Issue Plan
BRU	Battery Replaceable Unit
BSTF	Base Shop Test Facility
2011	pase such restrict
CARD	Cost Analysis Requirements Document
c^2	Command and Control
CDR	Critical Design Review
	•
CHS	Common Hardware and Software
CLS	Contractor Logistic Support
COEA	Cost and Operational Effectiveness Analysis
CSS	Combat Service Support
CTS	Contact Test Set
DA	•
DCD	
DEM/VAL	Demonstration and Validation
DNAW	Day/Night and Adverse Weather
DoD	•
DPAMMH	Direct Productive Annual Maintenance Man Hours
DRC	Dynamics Research Corporation
DS	Direct Support
EMD	Engineering and Manufacturing Development
EOD	

FO Force Operations FOG-M Fiber Optic Guided Missile FSD Full Scale Development FU Fire Unit FY Fiscal Year GC Gunner's Console GFE Government Furnished Equipment GFI Government Furnished Information GS General Support HARDMAN Hardware versus Manpower HCM HARDMAN Comparative Methodology HMMWV High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle HSI Human Systems Integration HHV Heavy Version, HMMWV IFTE Integrated Family of Test Equipment IDS Intermediate Direct Support ILS Integrated Logistic Support ILSP Integrated Logistic Support Plan LIA Logisitics Impact Analysis LNS Land Navigation System L/SC Launch/Storage Container Low Rate Initial Production LRIP LRSM Long Range Smart Mortar LRU Line Replaceable Unit LSA Logistics Support Analysis LSAR Logistics Support Analysis Record MAC Maintenance Allocation Chart MANPRINT . . . Manpower and Personnel Integration MARC Manpower Requirements Criteria MATDEV . . . Materiel Developer MDR Milestone Decision Review MER Manpower Estimate Report MOE Measure of Effectiveness MOP Measure of Performance MOPP Mission Oriented Protective Posture MOS Military Occupational Specialty MPA Manpower and Personnel Analysis MPT Manpower, Personnel, and Training MR Maintenance Ratio MRD Manpower Requirements Determination MTBF Mean Time Between Failure MTBOMF . . . Mean Time Between Operational Mission Failure MTBUMA . . . Mean Time Between Unscheduled Maintenance Actions MTOE Modified Table of Organization and Equipment MTTR Mean Time to Repair NBC Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical

NETP New Equipment Training Plan OMS Operator, Maintainer, Support . . . Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile O&M Operator and Maintainer O&O Operational and Organizational ORD Operational Requirements Document OVE On Vehicle Equipment PHS Packaging, Handling and Storage PLL Prescribed Load List PLS Palletized Load System PM Program Manager PMCS Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services PMO Project Manager's Office PTL Primary Target Lines QQPRI Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements Information RAM Reliability, Availability, and Maintainability RDEC Research, Development and Engineering Center RRR RAM Rationale Report SGA Standard of Grade Authorizations SINCGARS . . . Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio System SME Subject Matter Expert SMMP System MANPRINT Management Plan SRC Standard Requirements Code SRU Shop Repairable Unit STRAP System Training Plan TAD Target Audience Description TDA Table of Distribution and Allowances TMDE Test, Measurement and Diagnostic Equipment TOC Tactical Operations Center TOE Table of Organization and Equipment TPS Test Program Set TRAC TRADOC Analysis Center TRADOC Training and Doctrine Command USAADASCH . . . United States Army Air Defense Artillery Center and School USAIS United States Army Infantry School USAMICOM . . . United States Army Missile Command USAMSAA United States Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity USAOCES United States Army Ordnance Center and School USAOMMCS . . . United States Army Ordnance, Missile, and Munitions Center and School URS Unit Reference Sheet Weapon System

WSMR White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico

APPENDIX B REFERENCES

The following documents, reports, and training publications have been reviewed and used as references as part of the NLOS-CA MPA and LIA:

- Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile for NLOS-CA, 7 February 1992, U.S. Army Infantry School (USAIS), Fort Benning, Georgia (SECRET)
- Operational Requirements Document (ORD) for NLOS-CA System,
 11 June 1993, USAIS, Directorate of Combat Developments (DCD),
 Fort Benning, Georgia (Secret)
- NLOS-CA System Specification, 22 June 1993, NLOS-CA PMO, Huntsville, Alabama (Secret)
- Draft NLOS-CA System MANPRINT Management Plan (SMMP), 9 June 1993, USAIS-DCD, Fort Benning, Georgia
- NLOS-CA System Training Plan (STRAP), 6 May 1993, USAIS, Directorate of Training Development (DOTD), Fort Benning, Georgia
- NLOS-CA Qualitative and Quantitative Personnel Requirements
 Information (QQPRI), 19 March 1993, NLOS-CA Project Manager's
 Office (PMO), Huntsville, Alabama
- NLOS-CA Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE), 31 July 1993, USAIS-DCD, Fort Benning, Georgia
- NLOS-CA, Operational and Organizational Plan, 16 August 1991, NLOS-CA PMO, Huntsville, Alabama
- NLOS-CA Test and Evaluation Master Plan, 17 June 1993, NLOS-CA PMO, Huntsville, Alabama
- Draft NLOS-CA Integrated Logistics Support Plan, July 1993, NLOS-CA PMO, Huntsville, Alabama

- Non-Line of Sight (NLOS) Air Defense/Anti-Tank (AD/AT) HARDMAN Study, February 1990, Hay Systems Inc., Washington, DC.
- Final Draft Material Fielding Plan for M120 120mm Towed Mortar, January 1991, U.S. Army Armament, Munitions, and Chemical Command, Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois
- Final Draft, Integrated Logistic Support Plan for the 120MM Mortar Enhanced Ammunition, 25 February 1991, U.S.Army Armament, Munitions and Chemical Command, Picatinny Arsenal, NJ
- Non-Line of Sight-Combined Arms (NLOS-CA) Manpower Estimate Report (MER), October 1993, NLOS-CA Project Management Office, AMSMI-NL, Redstone Arsenal, Alabama 35898-5793

APPENDIX C MISSION PROFILE ANALYSIS

- C-1 General: The operating metrics system operating miles, system operating hours, and rounds fired are basic inputs to the calculation of several Measures of Performance (MOP) used in the Logistics Impact Analysis of the NLOS-CA and LRSM weapon systems. This describes the methodology used to derive those values.
- C-2 Reference: NLOS-CA Operational Requirements Document, Annex B, dated 11 June 1993, Unclassified data only was the source document for this analysis. The LRSM is a notional system at the time of this analysis and no Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile is available. Therefore, in accordance with guidance provided by PM Mortar through the COEA Study Team, the NLOS-CA Mission Profile was applied to the LRSM.
- C-3 Methodology: Task times and number of occurrences were extracted from Mission Profiles tables in the OMS/MP. Mission Tasks were allocated to the appropriate operating metrics and totalled to calculate the following variables:
 - a. Travel miles and hours on chassis.
- b. Weapon system operational time operating time on weapon system.
- c. Assume radios operate during entire operational period (travel, ready, alert and operational).
- d. "Number of occurrences" of the "Fire Missile" task equals rounds fired.

When necessary, raw data extracted from the Mission Profile was converted to the appropriate measure, i.e kilometers per hour to miles per hour.

C-4 Assumptions and Constraints:

- a. The 96 hour combat scenario described in the OMS/MPG is appropriate and applicable.
- b. Valid daily rates can be obtained by dividing scenario rates by four.

c. The mission profile of the LRSM is identical to the NLOS-CA.

C-5 Analysis:

a. <u>General</u>: The Operational Mode Summary/Mission Profile describes how a weapon will be employed during performance of its mission. The Mission Profile is a time-phased description of the operational events and environments a weapon system experiences from beginning to end of a specific mission. It identifies tasks, events, durations, operating conditions and environment of the system for each phase of a given mission.

Five missions are described for the NLOS-CA:

- (1) Covering Force.
- (2) Main Battle Area (MBA) Defense
- (3) Attack
- (4) Counterattack
- (5) Reserve

Heavy units perform all missions. Light units are assigned only MBA defense, attack, and reserve missions.

b. Operating Hours- NLOS-CA: The NLOS Mission Profile is measured in operating hours. Relevant data is summarized in Table C-1 for both heavy and light units.

Time segment used in the analysis are summarized as follows:

- (1) Travel Time is that Segment of Ready Operational Time, designated Ready-Travel in the MP, during which the system is moving between locations. Emplacement time is included in travel time for this analysis.
- (2) Weapon Operating Time is that portion of Ready Operational Time, designated Weapon System Operational Time, during which the weapon system is powered up.
- (3) Alert Time is that time during which radios are operating, but the system is not powered up. For this analysis, Alert Time is the sum of Ready Alert and non-Ready Operational Alert Time segments.

Note that total time does not add up to 96 hours. System down time is not calculated.

TABLE C-1
MISSION PROFILE OPERATING HOURS PER NLOS-CA FIRING UNIT
96 HOUR SCENARIO

100 1000		HEAVY BRIGADE	NLOS SUMMARY	
MISS	SION	TRAVEL TIME	WPN OP TIME	ALERT TIME
COVER F	ORCE	3.5	4.5	12.1
MBA DEF	ense	9.1	6.4	7.2
ATTACK		1.6	1.5	20.2
COUNTER	ATTACK	4.4	2.4	5.2
RESERVE		.8	0	8.5
тота	L	19.4	14.8	53.2
MIS	SION	LIGHT BRIGADE TRAVEL TIME	NLOS SUMMARY WPN OP TIME	ALERT TIME
MBA DEF	ense	4.7	6.6	60.9
MBA DEF	ENSE	4.7 1.1	6.6	60.9
				1
ATTACK		1.1	.8	1.2
ATTACK RESERVE T O T A	1. Trave	1.1 .8 6.6	.8 0	1.2 1.1 63.2

c. Operating Miles: Miles travelled is calculated by determining the time spent traveling in each terrain type and converting to miles using average speed.

The number and duration of trips by primary roads, secondary roads and cross country was extracted from the Mission Profile to obtain total travel time per terrain. Average speed per terrain was extracted from Table A-2, page B-2 in Kilometers per hour (KPH):

Travel time * kph= kilometers

Kilometers travelled was then converted to miles by multiplying by .6214.

Miles travelled in each terrain type by mission were summed to obtain total miles travelled.

A summary of operating miles per scenario is displayed in Table C-2.

TABLE C-2 MISSION PROFILE OPERATING MILES PER MLOS-CA FIRING UNIT 96 HOUR SCENARIO

	HEAVY I	BRIGADE NLOS	SUIQUARY	
MISSION	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	CROSS COUNTRY	TOTAL
COVER FORCE	4.66	2.80	13.26	20.71
MBA DEFENSE	10.36	68.35	28.34	107.05
ATTACK	0.00	7.46	5.80	13.26
COUNTERATTACK	0.00	37.38	14.42	51.70
		1		
RESERVE	0.00	11.19	0.83	12.01
RESERVE T O T A L	0.00 15.02	11.19	62.64	204.73
	15.02		62.64	
	15.02	127.08	62.64	
TOTAL	15.02	127.08 BRIGADE NLOS	62.64 SUMMARY	204.73
T O T A L	15.02 LIGHT 1 PRIMARY	127.08 BRIGADE NLOS SECONDARY	62.64 SUMMARY CROSS COUNTRY	204.73 TOTAL
TOTAL MISSION MBA DEFENSE	15.02 LIGHT S PRIMARY 10.36	127.08 BRIGADE NLOS SECONDARY 68.35	62.64 SUMMARY CROSS COUNTRY 28.34	204.73 TOTAL 107.05

data only. Tables A-2, A-4 through A-12.

Rounds Fired: The number of missiles fired per mission per 96 hour scenario are provided in Mission Profile Tables. NLOS-CA "Missiles Fired" are converted to LRSM rounds fired using a factor based on Pk(e).

Pk(e)NLOS-CA= P (launch) * P (kill)= .9 * .9= .8 Assume Pk(e) LRSM round= .4 based on guidance form USAIS and COEA team.

Conversion factor= .8/.4=2

A summary of NLOS missiles and LRSM rounds fired is displayed in Table C-3. A summary of Mission Profile/Operating Metric results is displayed in Table C-4.

TABLE C-3

MISSION PROFILE ROUNDS FIRED PER NLOS-CA AND LRSM FIRING UNIT
96 HOUR SCENARIO

	HEAVY BRIGADE	NLOS SUMMARY						
MISSION	NLOS LAUNCHERS	CONV FACTOR	EQUIV LRSM RNDS					
COVER FORCE	12	2	24					
mba defense	30	2	60					
ATTACK	7	2	14					
COUNTERATTACK	10	2	20					
RESERVE	0	2	0					
TOTAL	59	2	118					
TOTAL 59 2 118								
	LIGHT BRIGADE	NLOS SUMMARY						
MISSION	LIGHT BRIGADE	NLOS SUMMARY	EQUIV LRSM RNDS					
MISSION MBA DEFENSE			EQUIV LRSM RNDS					
	NLOS LAUNCHERS	CONV FACTOR						
MBA DEFENSE	NLOS LAUNCHERS	CONV FACTOR	36					
MBA DEFENSE	NLOS LAUNCHERS 18 7	CONV FACTOR 2 2	36 14					

TABLE C-4

OPERATING METRIC SUMMARY PER WEAPON SYSTEM

96 HOUR SCENARIO

	HE	A V Y	LIG	нт
	NLOS	LRSM	NLOS	LRSM
TRAVEL TIME (HRS)	19.4	N/A	6.6	N/A
OPERATING MILES	204.73	204.73	60.71	60.71
WPN OP TIME (HRS)	14.8	14.8	7.4	7.4
ALERT TIME	53.2	53.2	63.2	63.2
ROUNDS FIRED	59	118	25	50

APPENDIX D FUEL CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

- D-1 General. Fuel consumption is a function of fuel consumption rates and miles driven for each system.
- D-2 References. A complete set of fuel consumption rates for equipment included in this study was not available from the U.S. Army Petroleum Center. Fuel Consumption Rates were obtained from FM 10-13, Supply and Service Reference Data. The Methodology for this analysis was obtained from FM 101-10-1, Staff Officer's Field Manual; Organizational, Technical and Logistic Data.
- D-3 Methodology. Usage rates (mileage) were derived for each weapon system from an analysis of the OMS/MP (see Appendix C, Mission Profile Analysis to this report). Mileage is the sum of road miles, cross country, miles and service miles.
 - Road miles are travel on primary and secondary roads. Fuel consumption in this environment is at the rated value.
 - Cross country miles are travelled off-road in rugged terrain. Fuel consumption in cross country environments is 1.5 times the average rate.
 - Service usage represent vehicle operation for warm-up, administration, reconnaissance and movement within the bivouac area. Service fuel consumption is estimated as equal to fuel required to move all vehicles the equivalent of 16 road kilometers.

Daily consumption per vehicle was multiplied by vehicle quantities per unit to obtain gallons per day consumption per unit. A wastage factor of 10% of the total usage was added to obtain total fuel consumption per unit.

Due to differences in Mission Profile for Light and Heavy scenarios, fuel consumption was calculated for equipment in both scenarios. Equipment lines were extracted to create aggregate unit values provided in the report.

- D-4 Assumptions and Constraints.
 - · All equipment uses diesel fuel.
- D-5 Analysis.

Fuel Consumption calculations are summarized in Tables D-1 through D-5.

TABLE D-1

HEAVY SCENARIO FUEL (DIESEL) CONSUMPTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

		ROAD	X CMTRY	SERVICE	GAL PER	GPO PER		OF OF
		0	0	O.	MILE	VEHICLE	WASTAGE	PER VEN
C10990	CARRIER, 120mm	35.58	15.6	9.94	0.40	27.68	2.77	30.45
C18234	CARRIER, FULL TR	35.58	15.6	9:94	0.40	27.68	2.77	30.45
ł	CARRIER, CMD PO	35.58	15.6	9.94	0.40	27.68	2.77	30.45
	GEN SET SKW	24	:	•	1.40	33.60	3.36	36.96
G18358	GEN 3KW SKID	24		•••	1.46	33.60	3.36	36.96
l	TRK, CGO, 8X8 HEM	66.48	26.59	9.94	0.20	23.59	2.36	25.95
	TRK, UTIL HIMIMW	35.58	15.6	9.94	0.09	6.20	0.62	6.82
	TRK, WRK, 8x8	66.48	26.59	9.94	0.20	23.59	2.36	25.95
	TRK, FL 2500 GAL	66.48	26.59	9.94	0.20	23.59	2.36	25.95
192242	TRK, UTIL HMMWV	35.58	15.6	9.94	0.09	6.20	0.62	6.82
Z28175	FOG-M SYSTEM	35.58	15.6	9.94	0.09	6.20	0.62	6.82
Z40430	TRK, CGO LMTV	35.58	15.6	9.94	60:0	6.20	0.62	6.82
	RECOV M88AIEI	35.58	15.6	9.94	99:0	45.57	4.66	51.22
294097	TRK, TNK POL MTV	66.48	26.59	9.94	0.20	23.59	2.36	25.95
	TRK, WRKR MTV	66.48	26.59	9.94	0.20	23.59	2.36	25.95
ı								

TABLE D-2

LIGHT SCHMARIO FUEL COMBUNPTION CALCULATIONS SUMMARY

*	NOMENCLATURE	ROAD	X CHITRY MPD	SERVICE	GAL PER	GPO PER VEHICLE	WASTAGE	TOT GPD MEN VEN
G18358	GEN 3KW SKID	24	•		1.40	33.60	3.36	36.96
T07679	TRK, UTIL HHV	19.12	7.65	9.94	0.20	8.22	0.82	9.04
T39518	TRK, CGO, 8X8 HEM	19.12	7.65	9.94	0.20	8.22	0.82	9.04
T61494	TRK, UTIL HMMWV	19.12	7.65	9.94	60:0	3.65	96.0	4.01
T63093	TRK, WRKR 8X8	19.12	7.65	9.94	0.20	8.22	0.82	9.04
T87243	TRK, FL 2500 GAL	8.46	3.58	9.94	0.20	4.92	0.49	5.42
294097	TRK, TNK POL MTV	19.12	7.65	9.94	0.20	8.22	0.82	9.04
240430	TRK, CGO LMTV	19.12	7.65	9.94	60:0	3.65	96.0	4.01
294433	TRK, WRKR MTV	19.12	7.65	9.94	0.20	8.22	0.82	9.04
294491	TRK, HHV 1097	10.47	4.19	9.94	0.20	5.34	0.53	5.87
228175	FOG-M SYSTEM	10.47	4.19	9.94	60:0	2.40	0.24	2.64

FUEL CONSUMPTION SUMMARY BY UNIT

(GALLOWS - DIESEL)

TABLE D-3

	NL	OS/LRSH	LIGHT	
N	OMENCLATURE	VEH QTY	TOTAL GPD PER VEH	TOTAL GPD PER UNIT
G18358	GEN 3KW SK	1	36.96	36.96
T07679	TRK, UTIL H	12	9.04	108.48
T39518	TRK, CGO 8X	3	4.01	12.03
T61494	TRK, UTIL H	5	4.01	20.05
T63093	TRK, WRLR 8	1	9.04	9.04
T87243	TRK, FL 250	1	5.42	5.42
T40430	TRK, CGO LM	1	4.01	4.01
Z 94097	TRK, TNK PO	1	9.04	9.04
Z9443 3	TRK, WRKR M	1	9.04	9.04
Z28175	FOG-M SYS	12	2.64	31.68
TOTAL				245.75

TABLE D-4

FUEL CONSUMPTION SUMMARY BY UNIT (GALLOWS - DIRSEL)

		NLOS HE	AVY	
NOME	ENCLATURE	VEH QTY	TOTAL GPD PER VEH	TOTAL GPD PER UNIT
G18358 G	EN 3KW SK	1	36.96	36.96
T39518 TF	RK, CGO 8X	3	25.95	77.85
T61494 TF	K, UTIL H	5	6.82	34.10
T63093 TF	RK, WRLR 8	1	28.54	28.54
T87243 TF	K, FL 250	1	25.95	25.95
T92242 TF	RK, UTIL H	12	6.82	81.84
2 94433 TF	RK, WRKR M	1	15.38	15.38
Z28175 FC	OG-M SYS	12	15.38	184.56
TOTAL				485.18

FUEL CONSUMPTION SUMMARY BY UNIT

(GALLONS - DIESEL)

TABLE D-5

		LRSM HE	AVY	
	OMENCLATURE	VEH QTY	TOTAL GPD PER VEH	TOTAL GPD PER UNIT
C10990	CARRIER, 12	12	30.45	365.40
C18234	CARRIER, FU	4	30.45	121.80
D11538	CARRIER, CM	1	30.45	30.45
G11966	GEN SET 5K	1	36.96	36.96
G18358	GEN 3KW SK	1	36.96	36.96
T39518	TRK, CGO 8X	3	25.95	77.85
T61494	TRK, UTIL H	4	6.82	27.28
T63093	TRK, WRKR 8	1	25.95	25.95
T87243	TRK, FL 250	1	25.95	25.95
Z62381	RECOV M88A	1	51.22	51.22
Z94097	TNK, TNK PO	1	25.95	25.95
Z94433	TRK, WRKR M	1	25.95	25.95
TOTAL				851.72

APPENDIX E AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

- **E-1** General. Ammunition consumption was calculated from firing rates documented in the OMS/MP.
- E-2 References. Firing rates were obtained from NLOS-CA the Operational Requirements Document, Annex B, dated 11 June 1993. The methodology used to extract these rates is detailed in Appendix C, Mission Profile Analysis to this report. Ammunition rates, volumes and shipping configuration data was provided and certified by the NLOS-CA and Mortar Program Management Offices.
- E-3 Methodology. Ammunition consumption per weapon system per 96 hour scenario was calculated from the NLOS-CA Mission Profile. Consumptions by rounds was converted to pallets by dividing total rounds by rounds per pallet. Fractional pallet quantities were rounded up to the next whole pallet. Weight and volume cube were then calculated from pallet dimensions. Unit quantities were obtained by multiplying consumption per weapon system by weapon system per unit.
- E-4 Analysis. Pallet dimensions are summarized in Table E-1 for both NLOS-CA and LRSM ammunition.

TABLE E-1

AMMUNITION PALLET DIMENSION SUMMARY

		LR	SM
	NLOS	LIGHT	HEAVY
ROUNDS	6	9	9
LENGTH	86	43	43
WIDTH	64.5	39	39
HEIGHT	12.75	46	46
CUFT	40.9	44.6	44.6
TOTAL WEIGHT	1088.2	484	484

Consumption by weapon system was multiplied by 12 to obtain consumption by Brigade (NLOS Company). Consumption by scenario was divided by 4 to obtain daily consumption quantities. Calculations are summarized in Tables E-2 and E-3 as follows:

TABLE E-2
NLOS AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

	NLO	S L	IGHT		
		PAL	LRTS		
	ROUNDS	(a)	(b)	TONS	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM					
PER SCENARIO	25	4.17	5	2.73	204.50
PER DAY	6.25	1.04	2	1.09	81.80
BRIGADE					
PER SCENARIO	300	50.00	51	27.80	2085.90
PER DAY	75	12.50	13	7.09	531.70
	NLO	s e	EAVY		
	NLO		RAVY Lets		
	N L O		in the second	Tons	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM		PAL	Lets	TONS	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM PER SCENARIO		PAL	Lets	TONS 5.45	CUBE 409.00
	ROUNDS	PAL:	(b)		
PER SCENARIO	ROUNDS 59	PAL: (a) 9.83	(b)	5.45	409.00
PER SCENARIO PER DAY	ROUNDS 59	PAL: (a) 9.83	(b)	5.45	409.00

TABLE E-3

LRSM AMMUNITION CONSUMPTION SUMMARY

	LRS	M L	IGHT		
	10 1000	PAL	LETS		
	ROUNDS	(a)	(b)	Tons	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM					
PER SCENARIO	50.00	5.56	6	1.45	267.60
PER DAY	12.50	1.39	2	0.48	89.20
BRIGADE					
PER SCENARIO	600.00	66.67	67	16.21	2988.20
PER DAY	150.00	16.67	17	4.11	758.20
PER DAI	130.00	1 20.07		4.11	730.20
PAN UNI	LRS		EAVY	7.11	730.20
		M H	- Transfer		730.20
		M H	BAVY	TONS	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM	LRS	M H	E A V Y		
	LRS	M H	E A V Y		
WEAPON SYSTEM	L R S	M H	EAVY LETS (b)	TONS	CUBE
WEAPON SYSTEM PER SCENARIO	L R S ROUNDS	M H PAL	EAVY LETS (b)	TONS 3.39	CUBE 624.40
WEAPON SYSTEM PER SCENARIO PER DAY	L R S ROUNDS	M H PAL	EAVY LETS (b)	TONS 3.39	CUBE 624.40

APPENDIX F RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY AND MAINTAINABILITY (RAM) ANALYSIS

- F-1 General. Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM) values measure the operational readiness and maintenance support required to achieve desired readiness levels. Three categories of RAM parameters were used in this study:
 - Operational Readiness parameters. Measure the probability a system will be available when needed. Operational Availability (A_{\circ}) is the measure of merit for this category of RAM variable.
 - Mission Success. Mission success variables measure the probability that a system will complete a mission. Mean Time Between Operational Mission Failures (MTBOMF) is used to measure this variable.
 - Maintenance Manpower. Maintenance manpower is a function of the frequency of failure and the average time required to repair a failure. Mean Time Between Unscheduled Maintenance Actions (MTBUMA) and Mean Time To Repair (MTTR) measure these characteristics.
- References and Data Sources. RAM data was provided by PM NLOS-CA and PM Mortar. The NLOS-CA System Specification, MIS 46200, dated June 1993 and the RAM Rationale Report Annex to the NLOS-CA Operational Requirements Document (ORD), dated June 1993 were the primary data sources for the NLOS-CA System. Data for the LRSM was provided by PM Mortar and is derived from acquisition and fielding documents for the 120mm Battalion Mortar System. Data was also provided by U.S. Army Tank and Automotive Command (TACOM) for the M1097 HMMWV and M1064 Mortar Carrier. Verbal certification has been provided by PM NLOS-CA and PM Mortar. Informal agreement on data sources was provided by USAMSAA. Formal certification by USAMSAA of data used in the following analysis has been requested but has not been received as of the date of this report. Data used for this analysis is engineering RAM data derived from the sources discussed above. Alternate sources for this data, including sources of operational, test-based RAM data were discussed with PM offices and USAMSAA representatives. No sources of this type were uncovered during the data collection effort. Further, given the notional status of system designs, the COEA Study Director indicated a preference for engineering data. Therefore, this data was judged to be the best

available within the scope of the effort, and was used in the analysis to assure consistency of comparisons.

F-3 Assumptions and Constraints.

- a. Assumptions.
 - Engineering RAM values are valid for determining logistics impact.
 - 120mm BMS RAM values apply to the notional LRSM.
 - Mortar maintenance is negligible.

b. Constraints.

- The LRSM is a notional system. The level of detail used in the analysis and the degree of accuracy required of the data reflects the status of this alternative.
- Stringent time constraints on the performance of this analysis precluded a more comprehensive search for data.
- F-4 Methodology. Data was used as provided where the form and source of data supported this approach. MTBOMF was the only variable requiring analysis. To determine MTBOMF, the MTBOMF of LRSM Sub-systems was converted from Mean Rounds to Mean Time dependencies and combined to calculate a system MTBOMF value.

Conversion from rounds to hours was completed in order to provide a consistent basis for comparison of the two systems. The mortar is the sub-system with greatest failure dependency on rounds fired. It is also assumed to have a very low failure rate. The carrier on the other hand accounts for the bulk of system failures. Hours are a valid dependency for the carrier.

F-5 Analysis. Analysis was conducted to determine RAM for the NLOS-CA and LRSM systems and is summarized in Table F-1:

TABLE F-1
NLOS-CA LIA RAM SUMMARY

			LRSM		
		NLOS	LIGHT	HEAVY	
NTBONF		161(a)	152(b)	79.8(c)	
MTBUMA		22.9(d)	26.4(e)	13.1(e)	
MTTR	UL	.72	1.4(f)	N/A(h)	
	DS	2.25	2.1(f)	N/A	
	GS	5.5	5.5(f)	N/A	
MR		.12	.13(g)	.38(g)	
λ,		.93	.97	.91	

Table 1 NOTES: MTBOMF for the LRSM was calculated as follows:

a. Light Configuration:

- (1) Convert MRBOMF to MTBOMF. MTBOMF = 2150 rounds (MRBOMF)/ 62.5 rounds per 96 hr engagement * 7.4 hours weapon system operating time per engagement.
 - (2) Calculate System MTBOMF

MTBOMF system = 1/SUM (Failure Rate Sub-Systems)

- F(R) Failure Rate = 1/MTBOMF,
- F(r) carrier = .0027,
- F(r) mortar = .0039;

MTBOMF system = 1/(.0027+.0039) = 152

b. Heavy Configuration:

- (1) Convert MRBOMF to MTBOMF. MTBOMF (Hvy)= 2680 rounds (MRBOMF)/147 rounds per 96 hr engagement * 14.8 hours weapon system operating time per engagement.
 - (2) Calculate System MTBOMF

MTBOMF system = 1/SUM (Failure Rate Sub-Systems)

- F(R) Failure Rate = 1/MTBOMF,
- F(r) carrier = .0088,
- F(r) mortar = .0037;
- c. MTBOMF system = 1/(.0088+.0037) = 79.8
- d. System MTBUMA
- e. Carrier MTBUMA. Mortar maintenance is negligible.
- f. Carrier MTTR. Mortar maintenance is negligible.
- g. Carrier MR. Mortar maintenance is negligible.
- h. Mortar MTTR is negligible. Carrier MTTR was not available.

APPENDIX G ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS ANALYSIS

G-1 Introduction. The objective of this analysis was "to determine the logistics impact of fielding the NLOS-CA system." This required the assessment and comparison of two alternative designs across 46 hierarchical criteria: six (6) EEA, nine (9) sub-analyses, and 31 MOP/MOEs. Cassady and Goodwin (May 1992) have described several operational research techniques for resolving this difficult integration problem as it applies to COEAs. The Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) is one technique. The AHP and supporting software was accessible for use in this analysis and was applied to the assessment of the relative logistics impact of NLOS-CA alternatives. Commercial software entitled "Expert Choice (TM)" was used to document, execute and support this application of AHP. "Expert Choice" is a Trademark of Decision Support Software, Inc.

G-2 References.

Cassady, Patrick G. and Goodwin, Gordon J., <u>Multi-attribute Methodologies</u> for <u>Decision Making in COEAS</u>, <u>Project ID 6063</u>, U.S. Army TRADOC, Ft Monroe, VA, May 1992.

Expert Choice (TM), Version 8, User Manual, Expert Choice, Inc, Decision Support Software, Inc, McLean, VA, 1983.

Saaty, Thomas L., <u>The Analytic Hierarchy Process</u>, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York, 1980.

G.3 Methodology. The AHP is a decision support methodology based on comparison of alternatives against interrelated, multi-level criteria. To apply AHP, the analyst makes pairwise comparisons of alternatives and criteria based on an overall goal or objective. The decisions made at each comparison are quantified and combined mathematically to produce weighted priority rankings for choices at all levels of the hierarchy.

The AHP methodology has several advantages including the following:

• AHP structures the analysis by forcing the analyst to define analysis objectives, decision criteria and the relationships between those assessment criteria.

- AHP simplifies complex decisions by reducing the analysis process to the execution of pairwise decisions.
- Quantifies subjective judgments by assigning numerical values to judgments of degree.
- By quantifying all decisions, AHP allows the analyst to mix subjective and objective decisions.
- Measure the inconsistency of the decision tree.
- Supports what-if, sensitivity analysis of decision structure and outcomes.

The AHP also has several disadvantages as an analytical tool in this application.

- Execution of the methodology requires the application of judgment in assigning relative weights and making comparisons. As in all analysis, the quality of the output depends on the quality of the input decisions and judgments. Ideally, a number of subject matter experts would be queried to produce a consensus on relative weights and rankings required by AHP. However, time and resource constraints limited the contractor's ability to marshall this level of support. Judgments were produced by the analyst based on over 20 years experience in military logistics, and qualifications as Professional Engineer (P.E.) and Certified Professional Logistician (CPL). The basis for those judgments is documented to the greatest level of detail feasible.
- The mathematics on which the AHP is based can mask the influence of specific decisions on the analytical outcome as decisions at each level are "rolled" into calculations at the next higher level to produce an overall ranking of alternatives. A limited sensitivity analysis was conducted to test the sensitivity of the analysis to gross changes in decision weights. The results of sensitivity analyses are documented below.

The intent of this analysis is not to produce an absolute "measure" of logistics impact, but to assist the user of the report in understanding the overall perspective and relative influence of criteria on relative logistics impact. Further investigation of the AHP hierarchy is suggested.

The first step in conducting the AHP is definition of the analysis goal and construction of the analytical hierarchy. A generic representation of an analytical hierarchy is shown in Figure G-1.

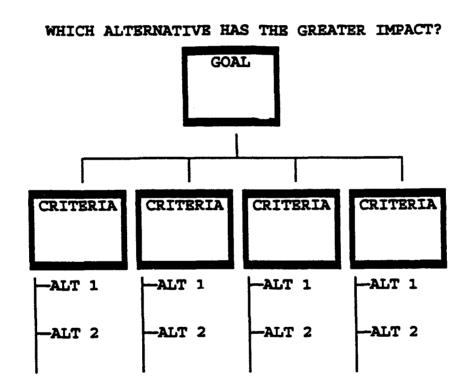


FIGURE G-1 Generic Analytical Hierarchy

The hierarchy describes the relationships and dependencies between criteria at each level of analysis.

The complete analytical hierarchy used for this analysis is depicted in Figure G-2.

The analysis goal is at the top of the hierarchy. Alternatives were placed at the bottom. The impact of the criteria at each level on the goal is determined by the impact of the criteria at the next lower level and by relationships between criteria/nodes at the same level. The analytical hierarchy created for the NLOS-CA LIA has five levels.

- Goal: The goal of the analysis is to determine the relative logistics impact of the alternative configurations defined as the NLOS-CA and the LRSM.
- EEA: The second level of analysis is EEA. As directed by the COEA, there are seven EEAs. Manpower/personnel is included as a single EEA. Logistics impact is ultimately determined by the relative influence and impact of the EEAs.
- Sub-analysis: The relative influence of EEAs is determined in part by the results of sub-analyses. There are nine (9) sub-analyses. Their relationship to individual EEAs is summarized in the Sub-analysis to EEA matrix, Figure 4-2.
- MOP/MOE: The relative influence of sub-analyses on the logistics impact is determined by associated MOP/MOEs. There are thirty-one (31) MOPs/MOEs.
- Alternatives: Alternatives 1 and 2 are placed at the bottom of the hierarchy.

The decision model incorporated in Expert Choice will rank the alternatives at the bottom of the hierarchy against the goal according to the relative importance of the criteria using matrix algebra.

The most critical analytical step in the AHP is the definition of the decision hierarchy. Once that is complete, each node at each level is compared to peer nodes one at a time in a process named pairwise comparison. This approach relieves the analyst of the virtually impossible task of assessing the relative impact of 31 MOPs/MOEs via one analytical step and of attempting to compare unrelated variables such as tons of ammunition and manpower requirements.

Alternatives were compared against each other in each MOP/MOE and a relative magnitude assigned to the differences. For example, alternative 1 requires 2 times as many gallons of fuel per day as Alternative 2.

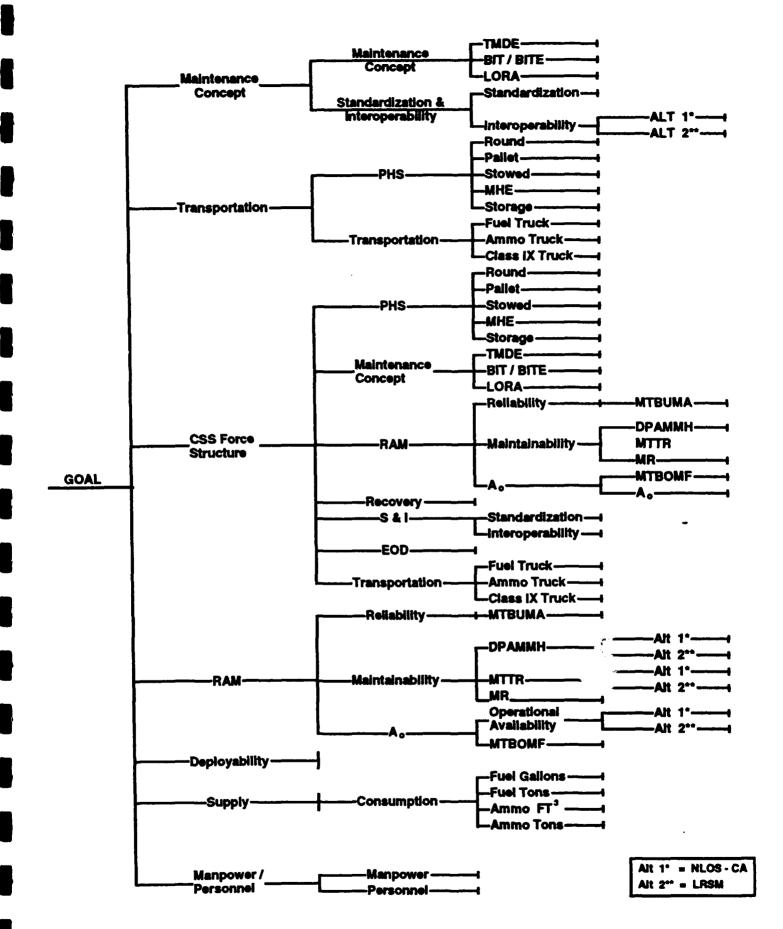


FIGURE G-2 Logistics Impact

- The relative influence of each MOP was compared to other MOPs for each sub-analysis. For example, the influence of gallons of fuel per day is much stronger (5 times) than tons of Class IX per day on the logistics impact of supply.
- The relative influence of each sub-analysis on the logistics impact of associated EEAs was then assessed. For example, manpower is 3 times more important than supply in determining the logistics impact of the CSS Force Structure EEA.
- Each EEA was compared against other EEAs to determine the relative influence of each on overall logistics impact of the alternatives.

Comparisons at each node are quantified, and the values entered in a decision matrix. Matrix algebra is used to calculate weights and to rank the choices by those weights at each level and for the entire hierarchy.

An inconsistency factor is also calculated via matrix algebra. If the analyst determines, that A is greater than B and B is greater than C. Then, logically, A should be greater than C. This is not always true when making subjective comparisons. The AHP incorporates logical inconsistencies within the analysis process. Then, some inconsistency is usually desired in subjective decision making environment, however, the inconsistency factor enables the analyst to evaluate the decision matrix and reduce undesired inconsistency.

G.4 Analysis:

The execution of the AHP is a series of pairwise comparisons between each criteria. The following rules were applied to comparisons:

- When values were available, as in the case of many MOPs, these values were used as the basis for comparison. Subjective evaluations were made in the absence of hard data. In making these comparisons, logistics impact was always measured as "negative," i.e., an increased burden or requirement.
- Criteria for assessing logistics impact were defined to aid the analysis process. Logistics impact was assessed according to three levels: force structure impacts, pipeline volume impacts and process/procedure impacts.
- Force Structure impacts include changes which increase manpower, or equipment requirements, or which require significant TOE changes.
- Pipeline volume impacts are increases in supply or workload

volume which increase the burden on the logistics system, but which do not measure or increase manpower or equipment requirements. Increases in tons of ammunition is a pipeline volume impact. Increases in transportation truckloads is a force structure impact.

- Process or procedure impacts change the organization or procedures for providing support. When a maintenance support concept changes, for example, the reorganization driven by this change has a significant impact on the logistics system, but force structure impacts may be minimal is workload is only reallocated among existing assets.
- Force Structure impacts are greater than Pipeline volume impacts and both are greater than process or procedure impacts.

G.4.1 Comparison by MOP/MOE. Comparisons and weighing of alternatives at the MOP level were based on the results of analysis conducted for each MOP/MOE. A summary of the results of those comparisons is provided in **Figure G-3**. Comparison and weighing of EEA influences on logistics impact were subjective judgments based on the analysts' experience and expertise in military logistics. Those comparisons are summarized as follows:

TRANSPORTATION EEA vs MAINTENANCE EEA

Both EEAs have potential force structure impacts. Transportation affects the number of trucks and truck driven manpower. The Maintenance EEA deals with organization and process for providing maintenance support. Manpower and force structure changes are secondary in the maintenance EEA.

The Transportation EEA, however, has a direct impact on force structure. Any change in the number of trucks required to support the weapon system, also has a direct impact on manpower, fuel, and repair parts as well as equipment.

Assessment: The Transportation EEA has a great influence on logistics impact than the Maintenance EEA.

CSS FORCE STRUCTURE VS MAINTENANCE

Force Structure EEA changes drive changes in manpower, process, and organization. The Maintenance EEA drives changes in the maintenance process and organization only.

Assessment: Force Structure has a greater influence on logistics impact than the Maintenance EEA.

The Logistics Impact of NLOS - CA is How Many Times Greater Than the Logistics Impact of the LRSM?

NLOS - CA	→ NL	OS - CA :	LRSM		Scale	<u> </u>	RSM > N	LOS - CA	>	LRSM
Fuel Gal Per Day	9	7	5	3	Equal 1	3.	5	7	9	Fuel Gal Per Day
Fuel Tons Per Day	9	7	5	3	1	lack	5	7	9	Fuel Tons Per Day
Ammo Tons Per Day	9	7	5	3	1 🛕	3	5	7	9	Ammo Tons Per Day
Ammo CUFT Per Day	9	7	5	3	14	3	5	7	9	Ammo CUFT Per Day
Round Dimensions	9	7	5	3	A 1	3	5	7	9	Round Dimensions
Pallet Size	9	7	5	3	A 1	3	5	7	9	Patiet Size
Stowed Rounds	9	7	5	3	14	3	5	7	9	Stowed Rounds
Material Handling Equipment	9	7		3	1	3	5	7	9	Material Handling Equipment
Storage	9	7	5	3		3	5	7	9	Storage
TMDE	9_		5	3	1	3	5	7	9	TMDE
Maintenance Concept	9		5	3	1	3	5	7	9	Maintenance Concept
MTBOMF	9	7	5	3	14	3	5	7	9	MTBOMF
MTBUMA	9	7	5	3	14	3	5	7	9	MTBUMA
MTTR	9	7	5	3		3	5	7	9	MTTR
MR	9	7	5	3	1		5	7	9	MR
DPAMMH	9	7	5	3 ,	A 1	3	5	7	9	DPAMMH
Ao	9	7	5	3	1 🛕	3	5	7	9	Ao
Fuel Trucks Per Day	9	7	5	3	1 🛕	3	5	7	9	Fuel Trucks Per Day
Ammo Trucks Per Day	9	7	5	3 ,	A 1	3	5	7	9	Ammo Trucks Per Day
Deployability	9	7	5	3	A	3	5	7	9	Deployability
Recoverability	9	7	5	3		3	5	7	9	Recoverability
EOD	9	7	5	3	A	3	5	7	9	EOD
Standardization	9	7	5	3 ,	A 1	3	5	7	9	Standardization
Interoperability	9	7	5	3	A 1	3	5	7	ð	Interoperability
Manpower	9	7	5	3	1 🛕	3	5	7	9	Manpower
Personnel	9	7	5	3		3	5	7	9	Personnel

1 = Equal

3 = Moderately Greater 5 = Strongly Greater 7 = Very Strongly Greater 9 = Externely Greater

SCALE

Location on Scale

LOGISTICS IMPACT COMPARISON SUMMARY NLOS-CA VS LSRM for MOP/MOE

FIGURE G - 3

RAM VS MAINTENANCE

Changes in RAM impact the logistics support volume at the system level, i.e. more man-hours, more repair actions, more repair parts. These changes do not convert to force structure (manpower and equipment) impacts until they are aggregated in the manpower, and supply EEAs. The maintenance EEA addresses process and organization.

Assessment: RAM and Maintenance have equal influence on logistics impact.

TRANSPORTABILITY/DEPLOYABILITY vs MAINTENANCE

The Transportability/deployability EEA addresses the logistics resources and support required to conduct intra- and inter theater movement of units. Transportability/deployability determines transport aircraft requirements and support (fuel, maintenance, operations, etc), and other modes of transportation and support.

Assessment: Transportability/deployability has a greater influence on logistics impact.

SUPPLY VS MAINTENANCE

The Supply EEA measures changes in volume of supplies moving through the pipeline. Impacts are indirect. They include increased workload, efficiency, and overhead. Volume is not converted to force structure at this point, but is converted in the Transportation EEA.

Assessment: Supply and Maintenance have equal influence on logistics impact.

MANPOWER VS MAINTENANCE

The Manpower EEA addresses the impacts of changes in manpower requirements. The impact on logistics forces structure is therefore significant.

Assessment: Manpower/Personnel has greater influence on logistics impact.

CSS FORCE STRUCTURE VS TRANSPORTATION

CSS Force Structure changes affect equipment, manpower and organization for logistics support. The Transportation EEA reflects the logistics changes of impacts in one functional area-supply.

Assessment: CSS Force Structure has a greater influence on logistics

impact.

TRANSPORTATION VS RAM

Changes in the RAM EEA impact the volume of logistics support. The forces structure impacts of RAM changes is documented in other EEAs. Transportation, measures increase or decrease in truckloads and support resources required to move Class III, V, and IX supplies.

Assessment: Transportation has a greater influence on logistics impact.

DEFLOYABILITY VS TRANSPORTATION

Deployability and Transportation EEAs both impact equipment and manpower support requirements. However, deployability addresses the air transportation resources which are a scarce resource and which entail a broader spectrum of dedicated support.

Assessment: Transportability/deployability and Transportation EEAs have an equal influence on logistics impact.

TRANSPORT vs SUPPLY

The Transport EEA includes equipment and manpower impacts. The Supply EEA addresses logistics pipeline process volume.

Assessment: Transportation has greater influence on logistics impact.

TRANSPORT VS MANPOWER

Transportation and Manpower EEAs both impact equipment and manpower requirements. Manpower, however, includes manpower requirements in all functional areas.

Assessment: Manpower/Personnel has a greater influence on logistics impact than Transportation.

CSS VS RAM

CSS Force Structure reflects impacts on equipment, manpower and process for logistics support. RAM reflects pipeline volume impacts.

Assessment: CSS Force Structure has a greater influence on logistics impact.

CSS FORCE STRUCTURE Vs DEPLOYABILITY

Both EEAs reflect impacts on force structure. CSS Force Structure is more comprehensive, however, Deployability is more critical to readiness and involves scarce air transport resources.

Assessment: These EEAs have an equal influence on logistics impact.

CSS FORCE STRUCTURE vs SUPPLY

CSS Force Structure is comprehensive force structure impacts. Supply is pipeline volume impacts.

Assessment: CSS Force Structure has greater influence on logistics impact.

MANPOWER VS CSS FORCE STRUCTURE

Both affect force structure/manpower requirements. The Manpower EEA has a stronger effect on logistics impact because it includes operators and other non-logistics, non-system specific manpower requirements.

Assessment: Both EEAs have an equal influence on logistics impact.

TRANSPORTABILITY/DEPLOYABILITY vs RAM

Transportability/deployability drives force structure requirements for transport assets and support. RAM affects logistics pipeline volume.

Assessment: Transportability/Deployability has a great influence on logistics impact.

SUPPLY VS RAM

Both are volume impacts. Supply has moderately more logistics impact because of the magnitude of the supplies involved and the handling requirements for those supplies.

Assessment: Both EEAs have an equal influence on logistics impact.

MANPOWER VS RAM

Manpower/personnel is a force structure/resource issue. RAM is a pipeline volume issue.

Assessment: Manpower/personnel has a greater influence on logistics impact.

TRANSPORTABILITY/DEPLOYABILITY vs SUPPLY

Transportability/deployability is a force structure issue. Supply is a pipeline volume issue.

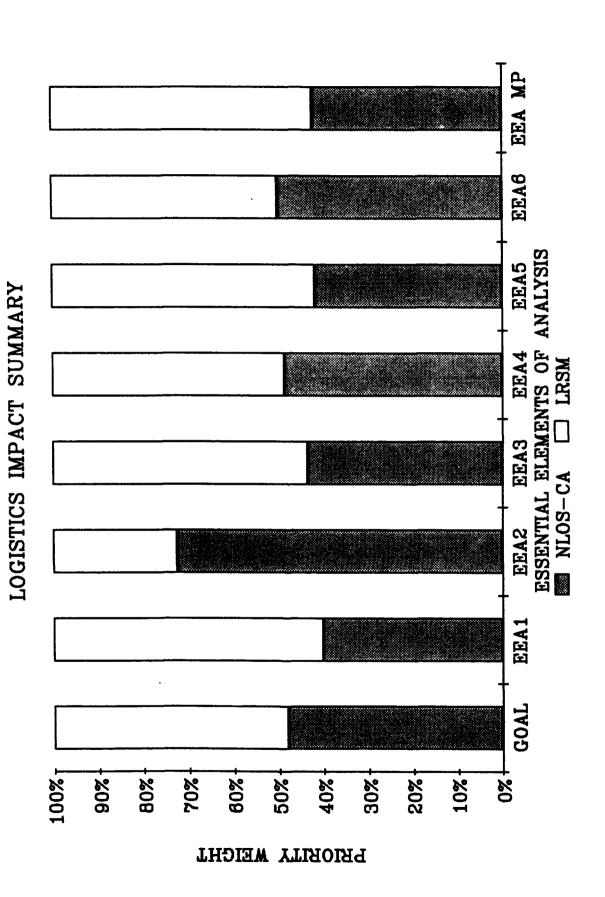
Assessment: Transportability/deployability has a greater influence on logistics impact.

SUPPLY VS MANPOWER/PERSONNEL

Supply is a pipeline volume issue. Manpower/personnel affects force structure and support resource requirements.

Assessment: Manpower/personnel has a greater influence on logistics impact.

- G.4 Logistics Impact Summary. The relative logistics impact of Alternative 1 and 2 overall, and in each EEA are displayed in Figure G-4. The height of each bar represents the priority weighing calculated by the AHP. Figure G-5 shows the relative influence and weight of each of the EEAS in determining the overall logistics impact. Clearly, Force Structure exerted the greatest influence in determining logistics impact. Supply exerted the least influence. The final priority values calculated for each alternative are a function of judgments and decisions made in performing comparisons at each level of the hierarchy. It is appropriate to question the impact of judgmental errors on the outcome of the analysis. Given sufficient time and resources, a complete sensitivity analysis should be conducted to assess the risk associated with the analytical hierarchy applied in this assessment. In this case a limited sensitivity assessment of two variables was conducted. In the first sensitivity analysis, the priority weight of CSS Force Structure was reduced by a factor of ten. In the second sensitivity analysis, the priority weight of the supply EEA was increased by a factor of ten. The results of these analyses are displayed in Figure G-6. It is apparent that significant changes in these two variables had little impact on overall logistics impact.
- G.5 Conclusions. The logistics impact of the LRSM is marginally greater than the logistics impact of the NLOS-CA. CSS Force Structure is the most important variable in determining these differences, supply being the least important. Sensitivity analyses which varied CSS Force Structure and Supply showed overall logistics impact to be relatively insensitive to changes in criteria weights. This indicates there is no single supportability factor which can be changed to affect the relative impact of the two alternatives.



EEA RELATIVE WEIGHT VS LOG IMPACT

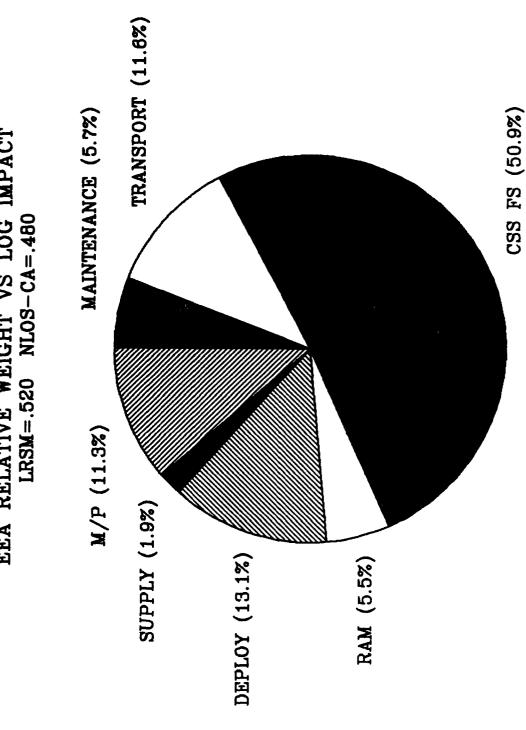


FIGURE G-5

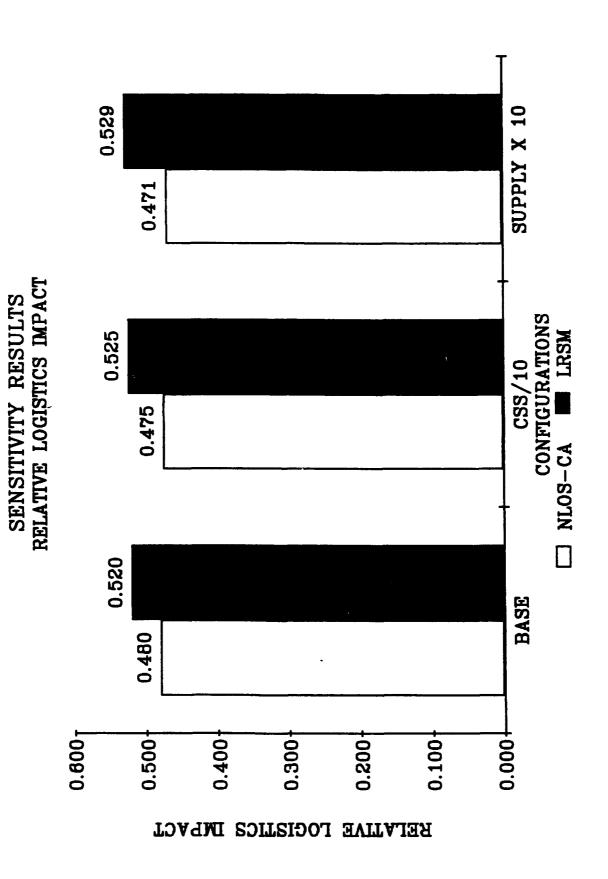


FIGURE G-6

NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

APPENDIX H
MANPOWER TABLES

TABLE H-1

HINTT MAMPOMER	REDUTREMENT	S NLOS-CA CO	HEAVY DIVISION LASH	
Give i vina suci	DTOE	PROJECTED	DELTA	NLOS CO
	NLOS LRSM	NLOS LRSM	DTOE VS	LRSM
#0S	CO HVY	CO HVY	PROJECTED	PROJECTED SRADE
11400	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 05
11A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 04
11AD0	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 93
11A00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 02
11C5M	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 EB
11050	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00 E8
11040	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 E7
11030	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 E6
11020	15.00	16.00	0.00	16.00 E5
11010	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00 E4
11010	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.00 E3
24N10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4 0.00 E3
24N10	0.00	0.00	0.00 0.00	1.00 E6
31030	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00 E5
31020	0.00 1.00	0.00 1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
31010	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
52010 54020	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
54820 54810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
53B20	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
63810	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
63 8 10	1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00 E3
63J20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63310	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
63310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
63520	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63510	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00 E4
63510	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
63T40	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E7
63 730	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E6
63 720	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00 E5
63710	2.00	3.00	1.00	3.00 E4
63710	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E3
77F20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
77F10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4 1.00 E3
77F10	1.00	1.00	0.00 -1.00	0.00 E6
88M30	1.00	0.00 1.00	-1.00	1.00 E5
98M2 0	2.00 0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00 E4
88810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
88M10 92A10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
72A10 92A10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E3
92Y30	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E&
92Y20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
92Y10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
92710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
94B10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
net i ren	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
DFF1CER WARRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENLISTED	104.00	107.00	3.00	197.90
TOTAL	109.00	112.00	3.00	112.50

FRACTIONAL MANPONER REQUIREMENTS FOR DS AND 65 MAINT DEMAND

DS HPR BY HOS

27 E	0.8131
27U	0.0000
29E	0.2209
29J	0.0103
29N	0.0550
295	0.0007
3 5 H	0.0460
39E	0.1507
43H	0.0000
448	0.0033
44E	0.0008
45B	0.0424
456	0.0008
52D	0.1646
628	0.0209
43H	1.2068
63J	0.0863
92 M	0.3444

65 MPR BY HOS

27E	0.5087
270	0.0000
29E	0.0447
29N	0.0115
295	0.0018
35H	0.0762
39 B	0.0016
39E	0.0417
44B	0.0017
44E	0.0000
45B	0.0107
456	0.0034
52D	0.0954
628	0.0069
63H	0.6165
43J	0.0459
63M	0.2298
5.7M	V. 2470

	11C POSITIONS DY	PARAS	RAPH					
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	EB	E7	Eb	E5	E4	E3	TOTA
101	HQ SECTION	1					2	3
103	PLATOON HO	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
104	MORTAR SECTION		4	4	4	0	4	16
105	HORTAR SQUAD		0	0	12	24	24	60
	LRSM CO TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	11C POSITIONS BY	Para6	RAPH					
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E8	E7	E۵	E 5	E4	E 3	TOTA
101	HQ SECTION	1					2	3
103	PLATOON HO	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
104	MORTAR SECTION		4	4	4	0	4	16
105	HORTAR SQUAD		0	0	12	24	24	60
	LRSM CO TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	BATTALION TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	NON SYSTEM DRIVEN	3	4	4	4	0	8	23
	SYSTEM DRIVEN	0	0	9	12	24	24	60

TABLE H-4

EQUIPMENT SECTION NLOS-CA CO HEAVY DIVISION LASH

LIN	NOMENCLATURE	QTY Red
A22496	AINING CIRCLE	MEM.
A32355	ALARM CHEN AGENT	5
A54243	AMALYZER SET ENGINE	1
A79381	ANTENNA GROUP DE-254()/GRC	11
A79449	ANTENNA GROUP DE-303/GRC	1
C05541	CONTROL REC TRANS: C-11561(C)/U	3
C05341	MONITOR CHEM AGENT	2
C10990	CARRIER 120MM MORTAR	12
C10770 +	CHARTER TEAMS UM INC	12
C10990 +		12
C18234	CARRIER PERS FULL TRKED ARMD (RISE)	
C18234 +	CHRICK FERS FOLL FAKES HRIEF FRISE?	4
C18234 +		4
C60294	COMPUTER SET BALLISTICS: MORTAR M23	8
C62375	BATTERY CASE: 7-AIJ-EI	3
D11538	CARRIER COMMAND POST: LT TRACKED	1
D11538 +	CHRIER CURRING PUSIT ET TRAGRES	1
D11538 +		1
D11538 +		i
D99 57 3	CHARGER BATTERY: PP-34/MSM	i
E00533	CHARGER RADIAC DETECT	5
E56896	CHBT VEH ANTI TANK: IMP TOW N/O TOW NPN SYS	0
E63728	COMPASS MAGNETIC UNITD	16
E70044	COMP UNIT RCP TRK 2 WHL PNEU TIRE GAS DRVN	1
E98103	ELEC TRANSFER KEY KYK-13/TSEC	2
F55553	DISTRIBUTION SYS ELEC 120V 1PH 60AMP	1
611966	GEN SET DED SKID MTD 5KN 60HZ	i
618358	GEN SET DED SKID HTD 3KW BONZ	i
H25866	HEATER RATION INDIV: NTD TRPS	18
J31297	INST KIT MK-2195/VRC-87/88/90 2 1/2 5 TON	1
J31569	INSTL KIT 87,88,90 HMMV	i
J47151	INST KIT 87,88,89 N987,984,988	ò
347 457	INSTL KIT 89.91,92 HMMW	7
J87848	INSTERIT MK-2499/VRC FOR TSEC/KY-57 WITH SINCE	Ó
K23814	HEADSET-HICROPHONE: H-182/PT	12
L44595	LAUNCHER GRENADE 40MM: SGLE SHOT RIFLE MTD DTCH	0
L44748	LAUNCHER GRENADE ARMAHENT SUBSYSTEM	ŏ
L63994	LIGHT SET GEN ILLUM 25 OUTLET	2
L67021	LAUNCHER GRENARE SNOKE	0
L91975	HACHINE GUN CALIBER .50	13
L92386	HACHINE GUN 7.62MM	1
M09009	MACHINE GUN 5.56MM	Ä
M12418	MASK CBR M40	107
M14381	MAST AB-903/G	9
M18526	MASK CBR CHBT VEH M42	ō
M60449	HULTIMETER DIGITAL AN/PSH-45	i
M68405	HORTAR 120 MM	12
M68405 •		12
H74364	MOUNT SUM RING CAL .50	1
N75577	HOUNT TRIPOD MACH GUN HVY CAL .50	13
H75714	HOURT TRIPOD MACH SUN 7.62 MM	5
NO2758	NET CONTROL DEVICE	4
***************************************	ne. Jeninee eeroed	•

TABLE H-4 (CON'T)

1104576	NIGHT VISION SIGHT CREW SERVED MEAPON AM/TVS-5	13
N04732	NIGHT VISION SIGHT INDIV SERVD UPN AN/PVS-4	9
N05050	HIGHT VISION SIGNT SET AN/UAS-11	0
N05482	NIGHT VISION GOODLES AM/PVS-78	61
P07900	PLOTTING BOARD INDIRECT FIRE AZIMUTH	20
P40750	POWER SUPPLY PP-6224/U	4
P70517	PURSING KIT FIRE CONTROL: ORS MAINT	1
P98152	PISTOL 9HN AUTOMATIC: H9	15
920935	RADIACHETER IM-93/UD	8
R20684	RADIAC SET AM/VDR-2	5
R30895	RADIO SET AN/SRC 213	0
R30925	RADIAC SET AM/PDR-75	1
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-87A	8
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-88A	12
R68010	RADIO SET AN/VRC-91A	0
R67908	RADIO SET AN/VRC-90A	3
R45339	RADIO SET AN/VRC-92	12
R55268	RADIO SET AN/PRC-119	3
R56742	REEL EQUIPMENT CE-11	5
R59160	REELING MACHINE CABLE	9
R93169	RADIO TEST SET AM/PRN-34	1
R95035	RIFLE 5.56 MM M16A2	97
R97234	RIFLE 5.56 WH H4	0
501373	SPEECH SECURITY EQUIP TREC/KY-57	1
T07679	TRK UTIL HVY VARIANT HWWY	0
125726	TONE-SIGNALLING ADAPTER TA-977	1
T39518	TRK CGO TACT BYB HENNT W/W W/LT CRAME	3
T40405	TAPE READER SP KDI-18/TSEC	2
T45593	SIGHT BORE OPTICAL	4
T61494	TRUCK UTIL: CBO/TRP H998 HWWWV	4
T63093	TRUCK WRKR TAC 8X8 HEIMIT W/W W/LT CRANE	1
T87243	TRUCK TANK FUEL SVCG 2500 GAL HENNT	1
T87243 +		0
192242	TRK UTIL ARMT CARRIER HWWW	0
ป82529	SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE NANUAL: SB-993/GT	4
UB1707	SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE MANUAL: SB-22/PT	1
U89185	UTILITY RECEPTACLE	1
V31211	TELEPHONE SET TA312	26
V98788	POWER SUPPLY VEH HYP-57/TSEC	2
W32593	SHOP EQUIP AUTO MAINT	1
W32867		1
W65747	TOOL SET VEH FULL TRACKED	1
W95537	TRLR CGO 3/4 TON 2 WAL W/E	0
W95537 +		0
W95811	TRLR C80 1 1/2T N105	0
W95811 +		0
W98825	TRLR TANK WATER 400 BAL H149A2	1
140794	TRUCK CARGO DROP SIDE 616 W/E M923A1	0
X40831	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON 6%6 LWD W/E	0
140430	TRUCK COO LHTV W/E	4
Z09000	LOGHARS (T) COMM MODER SRP	1
125291	ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK (EN): AN/CYZ-7	22
128175	SM SYS FIBER OPTICS-IT: MLOS-CA	0
128175+		0

TABLE H-4 (CON'T)

232890	HEATER DUCT TYPLE PTBL	1
Z32890 +		1
23404 8	TRLR CSO LNTV N/BROPSIBES	3
134272	TRLR CGO HIGH NOBILITY	1
237833	TRNR HISSLE ASHOLY HASS SIN	0
143350	MISSLE GUIDED FIBER OPTICS	0
250144	LOGMARS(T) MICROPRO GRP	1
762381	RECOVERY VEHICLE FULL TRACKED	1
162381 +		1
262381 +		1
762381 +		1
762381 +		1
Z62381 +		1
167950	HOUNT TRIPOD HACH SUN XH192	1
Z94047	TRUCK TAME POL HTV W/E	0
Z94047 +		0
294433	TRUCK WRECKER HTV W/W W/E	0
195931	VEHICLE POWER CONDITIONER (VPC)	1

TABLE H-5

UNIT MANPONE	R REQUIREMENT	S NLOS-CA CO	LIGHT DIVISION LASH		
	DTOE	PROJECTED	DELTA	MLOS CO	
	NLOS LRSM	NLOS LRSN	DTOE VS	LRSM	
HQS	CO LT	CO LT	PROJECTED	CO LT	
11 A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
11A00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
11 A00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	
11 C5W	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
11 C50	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	
11040	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	
11C30	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	
11020	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	
11010	24.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	
11010	32.00	32.00	0.00	32.00	
24N10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24 N 10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31 u30	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
31020	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 1.00	
31010	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
52010	0.00	1.00	1.00 0.00	1.00	
54820	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	
54810	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	
63820	1.00 1.00	1.00 0.00	-1.00	0.00	
63810	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
63310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63J20 63J10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
63J10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63510 63520	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63510	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
6351 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63740	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63730	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
63720	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E5
63T10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E4
63710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E3
77F20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	E5
77F10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	E4
77F10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	E3
88430	1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00	Eá
88M2D	2.00	0.00	-2.00	0.00	
01488	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	
9 9 M10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
92A10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
92A10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
92430	1.00	1.00	0.00		
92Y 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
92Y1 0	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	
92Y1 0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
94810	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	E4
OFFICER	5.00	5.00	0.00	-	
HARRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00		
ENLISTED	97.00	99.00	2.00		
TOTAL	102.00	104.00	2.00	104.00	,

FRACTIONAL MANPONER REQUIREMENTS FOR DS AND 65 MAINT DEMAND

DS HPR BY HOS

27E	0.8131
270	0.0000
29E	0.1086
293	0.0103
29N	0.0550
295	0.0007
35H	0.0460
39E	0.1507
43H	0.0000
443	0.0033
44E	0.0008
450	0.0405
456	0.0008
520	0.1120
62B	0.0209
63H	0.1856
633	0.0364
92M	0.9431

65 MPR BY MOS

27E 27U 29E	0.50 97 0.0000 0.0447
2 9%	0.0115
295	0.0018
35H	0.0762
39 B	0.0016
39E	0.0417
44B	0.0017
44E	0.0000
45B	0.0102
456	0.0034
520	0.0660
629	0.0049
63H	0.0000
633	0.0310
63M	0.6566

TABLE H-7

	11C POSITIONS BY	PARAG	RAPH D	TOE				
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E8	E7	Eb	E5	E4	E 2	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1					2	3
103	PLATOON HO	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
104	HORTAR SECTION		4	4	4	0	4	16
105	HORTAR SQUAD		0	0	12	24	24	60
	LRSM CO TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	IIC POSITIONS BY	PARAG	RAPH P	ROJE	CTIO	11		
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	83	E7	63	E5	E4	E2	TOTAL
101	HO SECTION	1					2	2
103	PLATGON HO	2	0	0	0	0	2	4
104	HORTAR SECTION		4	4	4	0	4	16
105	HORTAR SQUAD		0	0	12	24	24	50
	LRSM CO TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	BATTALION TOTAL	3	4	4	16	24	32	83
	NON SYSTEM DRIVEN	1 3	4	4	4	0	8	23
	SYSTEM DRIVEN	0	0	0	12	24	24	60

TABLE H-8

EQUIPMENT SECTION NLOS-CA CO LIGHT DIVISION LASH

		874
) TM	NOWENES AT LIGHT	OTY
LIN	NOMENCLATURE	RED
A22496		4
A32355	ALARM CHEN AGENT	5
A56243	AMALYZER SET ENGINE	1
A79381	ANTENNA SEQUE CE-254()/GRC	11
A79449	ANTENNA GROUP DE-303/GRC	1
C05541	CONTROL REC TRANS: C-11561(C)/U	3
C05701	MONITOR CHEN AGENT	2
C10990	CARRIER 120MM MORTAR	0
C10990 +		0
C10990 •		0
C18234	CARRIER PERS FULL TRKED ARMD (RISE)	0
C18234 +		0
C18234 +		0
C50294	COMPUTER SET BALLISTICS: MORTAR M23	8
C62375	BATTERY CASE: 2-A1J-E1	3
D11538	CARRIER COMMAND POST: LT TRACKED	9
D11538 +		0
D11538 +		0
D11538 +	_	9
D99573	CHARGER BATTERY: PP-34/MSM	i
E00533	CHARGER RADIAC DETECT	5
E56896	CHBT VEH ANTI TANK: IMP TON N/O TON MPN SYS	0
E63728	COMPASS MAGNETIC UNINTO	16
E70064	COMP UNIT RCP TRK 2 NHL PMEU TIRE GAS DRVN	1
E 98 103	ELEC TRANSFER KEY KYK-13/TSEC	3
F55553	DISTRIBUTION SYS ELEC 120V 1PH 60AMP	1
511966	GEN SET DED SKID NTD 5KN 60HZ	1
618358	GEN SET DED SKID NTD 3KN	1
H2 58 66	HEATER RATION INDIV: MTD TRPS	19
J31297	INST KIT MK-2195/VRC-87/88/90 2 1/2 5 TON	1
J31 569	INSTL KIT 87.88,90 HMMV	1
J47151	INST KIT 87,88,89 H987,984,988	0
J47457	INSTL KIT 89.91,92 HMMW	7
J87848	INSTL KIT MK-2499/VRC FOR TSEC/KY-57 WITH SINCE	ð
K23814		12
L44595	LAUNCHER GREMADE 40MM: SOLE SHOT RIFLE HTD DTCH	0
L44748	LAUNCHER GREMABE ARMAHENT SUBSYSTEM	0
L63 994	LIGHT SET GEN ILLUM 25 OUTLET	2
L67021	LAUNCHER GREMABE SHOKE	0
L91975	MACHINE SUM CALIBER .50	13
L92386	MACHINE GUN 7.42MM	1
H09009	MACHINE GUM 5.56MM	4
N12418	HASK CBR M40	104
M14381	MAST AB-903/8	8
M18526	MASK CBR CMBT VEH M42	0
M60449	HULTIHETER DIGITAL AN/PSH-45	4
M68405	HORTAR 120 HM	12
M68405 +		12
H74364	MOUNT SUM RING CAL .50	1
M75577	HOURT TRIPUD MACH GUN HVY CAL .50	13
H75714	MOUNT TRIPOS MACH SUN 7.62 MM	5
NO2758	NET CONTROL DEVICE	4

TABLE H-8 (CON'T)

NO4596	NIGHT VISION SIGHT CREW SERVED WEAPON AM/TVS-5	13
N04732	NIGHT VISION SIGNT INDIV SERVO UPN AM/PVS-4	9
N05050	MIGHT VISION SIGNT SET AN/UAS-11	0
N05482	NIGHT YISION GOOGLES AM/PVS-78	61
P07900	PLOTTING BOARD INDIRECT FIRE AZINUTH	20
P40750	POWER SUPPLY PP-6224/U	4
P70517	PURGING KIT FIRE CONTROL: ORG MAINT	1
P98152	PISTOL 9NH AUTOMATIC: N9	15
920935	RADIACHETER IN-93/UD	8
R20684	RADIAC SET AM/VDR-2	5
R30895	RADIO SET AM/BRC 213	0
R30 925	RADIAC SET AN/PDR-75	1
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-87A	8
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-88A	12
R68010	RADIO SET AN/VRC-91A	0
R67908	RADIO SET AN/VRC-90A	3
R45339	RADIO SET AN/VRC-92	12
R55248	RADIO SET AN/PRC-119	3
R56742	REEL EQUIPMENT CE-11	5
R59160	REELING MACHINE CABLE	7
R93169	RADIO TEST SET AN/PRM-34	1
R95035	RIFLE 5.56 MM M16A2	89
R97234	RIFLE 5.56 MM M4	0
S01373	SPEECH SECURITY EQUIP TSEC/KY-57	1
T07679	TRK UTIL HVY VARIANT HNWAV	12
T25726	TONE-SIGNALLING ADAPTER TA-977	1
T39518	TRK COD TACT BXB HENNT W/W W/LT CRANE	3
T40405	TAPE READER GP KO1-18/TSEC	2
T45593	SIGHT BORE OPTICAL	4
T61494	TRUCK UTIL: CGO/TRP N998 HNMWV	8
163093	TRUCK WAKE TAC BXB HENNT N/N N/LT CRANE	0
T87243	TRUCK TANK FUEL SYCG 2500 GAL HENNY	0
T87243 +		0
792242	TRK UTIL ARMT CARRIER HNNWV	12
UB2529	SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE MANUAL: SB-993/6T	4
U81707	SWITCHBOARD TELEPHONE HAMUAL: SB-22/PT	1
U89185	UTILITY RECEPTACLE	1
V31211	TELEPHONE SET TA312	26
V98788	POWER SUPPLY VEN HYP-57/TSEC	2
W32593	SHOP EQUIP AUTO MAINT	1
W32867		1
N65747	TOOL SET VEH FULL TRACKED	1
W95537	TRLR CSO 3/4 TON 2 WHL W/E	0
W95537 +	times when we'r there we seem as	0
W75811	TRLR CSO 1 1/2T N105	0
W75811 +		0
· ₩98825	TRUR TANK MATER 400 GAL N149A2	1
. W70023 X40794	TRUCK CARGO DROP SIDE 6X6 W/E M923A1	0
140831	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON 616 LWB W/E	Ŏ
140831 240430	TRUCK CSO LHTV W/E	Ĭ
240430 209000	LOGHARS (T) COMM MODEN GRP	i
	ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK (EN): AN/CYZ-7	22
Z2 529 1	EFECTURATE MATERIAL FEATS WAS A STEEL	••

TABLE H-8 (CON'T)

128175	GM SYS FIBER OPTICS-IT: NLOS-CA	0
228175÷		0
132890	HEATER DUCT TYPLE PTBL	1
132890 +		1
134048	TRLR COD LMTV N/DROPSIDES	3
136272	TRLR CGO HISH MOBILITY	1
137833	TRNR MISSLE ASMBLY MASS SIM	0
143350	MISSLE GUIDED FIBER OPTICS	0
Z50144	LOGMARS(T) MICROPRO GRP	1
762381	RECOVERY VEHICLE FULL TRACKED	0
262381 +		1
262381 +		1
162381 +		1
162381 +		1
762381 +		1
267950	MOUNT TRIPOD MACH SUN XM192	1
194047	TRUCK TANK POL HTV W/E	1
Z94047 +		1
294433	TRUCK WRECKER HTV W/W W/E	1
Z9 59 31	VEHICLE POWER CONDITIONER (VPC)	i

TABLE H-9

UNIT HAMPONER	REQUIREMENT	S NLOS-CA CO	HEAVY DIVISION FOG-H	
	DTOE	PROJECTED	DELTA	
	WLOS CO	MLOS CO	DTOE VS	NLOS CO
MOS	FORM HVY	FORM HVY	PROJECTED	FORM HVY GRADE
11A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 05
11A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 84
11A00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 03
11A00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 02
11H5M	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 EB
11H40	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 E7
11430	7.00	4.00	-3.00	4.00 Eb
11H20	6.00	9.00	3.00	9.00 E5
11H1O	12.00	14.00	2.00	14.00 E4
11H10	11.00	9.00	-2.00	9.00 E3
24N10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
24N10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
31030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E6
31020	1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00 E5
31010	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
52D10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
54820	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
54810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
63B20	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E5
53810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
63810	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E3
63J20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63310	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
63310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
63520	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63510	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
63510	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
77F20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
77F10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
77F10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E3
88H30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E6
38M2O	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
88M10	2.00	1.00	-1.00	1.00 E4
88M10	2.00	0.00	-2.00	0.00 E3
92A10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
92A10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E3
92Y30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E&
92Y2G	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
92Y10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
92Y10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
	••••			
OFFICER	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
WARRANT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ENLISTED	52.00	56.00	4.00	56.00
TOTAL	57.00	61.00	4.00	61.00

MAMPONER REQUIREMENTS FOR MOSC 63D, 63S, 92A ARE DISPLAYED TO SHOW WHOLE MAMPONE MAINTENANCE DEMAND IF ORGANIC VEHICLES ARE MAINTAINED AT THE UNIT LEVEL.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR WHEELED VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IF PERFORMED AT A SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY

MOS	MANPOWER REI	PUIREHENTS				
638	1.56	FRACTIONAL	BASED	ON	TOTAL	MORKLOAD
638	0.43	FRACTIONAL	BASED	00	TOTAL	WORKLOAD
72A	1.00					

FRACTIONAL MANPONER REQUIREMENTS FOR DS AND 6S MAINT DEMAND DS MAINT MPR REQ

270	0.59139
29E	0.06378
29N	0.01074
29J	0.00753
295	0.00036
35H	0.03682
39E	0.07364
45B	0.03562
52D	0.03368
63J	0.02510
AZM	2.04328

65 MAINT MPR RED

270	0.09156
29E	0.01430
29N	0.00170
29567	0.00017
35H	0.06668
398	0.00057
39E	0.00828
45B	0.00363
520	0.01889
63J	0.00692
6 3 W	0.56400

TABLE H-11

	11H POSITIONS BY	PARAG	RAPH D	TOE				
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E8	E7	Eá	E5	E4	E3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
104	PLATOON HO		3	0	0	0	9	12
105	NLOS SECTIONS		0	6	6	12	0	24
	NLOS CO TOTAL	. 1	4	7	6	14	9	41

	11H POSITIONS BY	PARAG	RAPH P	ROJE	CTED	}		
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	E8	E7	Eδ	E5	E4	E 3	TOTAL
101	HQ SECTION	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
104	PLATOON HO		3	0	0	0	9	12
105	NLOS SECTIONS		0	3	9	12	0	24
	NLOS CO TOTAL	1	4	4	9	14	9	41
	NLOS CO TOTAL	1	4	4	9	14	9	41
	NON SYSTEM DRIVEN	1	4	1	0	2	9	17
	SYSTEM DRIVEN	0	0	3	9	12	0	24

EQUIPMENT SECTION NLOS-CA CO HEAVY DIVISION FOG-M

		11 2 14
LIN	NOMENCLATURE	NEM Red
A32355	ALARN CHEN AGENT	4
A79381	ANTENNA GROUP DE-254()/GRC	5
C05541	CONTROL REC TRANS: C-11561(C)/U	2
C05701	NONITOR CHEN AGENT	2
C62375	BATTERY CASE: Z-AIJ-EI	12
E00533	CHARGER RADIAC DETECT	
E98103	ELEC TRANSFER KEY KYK-13/TSEC	1
618358	GEN SET DED SKID NTD 3KN	i
J31297	INST KIT MK-2195/VRC-87/88/90 2 1/2 5 TDM	1
J31569	INSTL KIT 87,88.90 HWWWV	13
J47151	INST KIT 87,88,89 M987,984,988	0
J47457	INSTL KIT 89.91.92 HHNWV	16
L92386	MACHINE GUN 7.62MM	2
M12418	MASK CBR	56
H75714	MOUNT TRIPOD	2
N02758	NET CONTROL DEVICE	2
N04732	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES AN/PVS-4	2
N05482	NIGHT VISION SUGGLES AN/PVS-7B	45
P98152	PISTOL 9MM AUTOMATIC: M9	13
020935	RADIACMETER IN-93/UD	
R20684	RADIAC SET AN/VDR-2	4
R30895	RADIO SET AN/GRC 213	9
R30925	RADIAC SET AN/PDR-75	1
R44659	RADIO SET AN/VRC-87	0
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-88A	12
R68010	RADIO SET AN/VRC-91A	3
R67908	RADIO SET AN/VRC-90A	2
R45407	RADIO SET AN/VRC-92A	1
R56742	REEL EQUIPMENT CE-11	15
R59160	REELING MACHINE CABLE	8
R95035	RIFLE 5.56 NN N16A2	56
R97234	RIFLE 5.56 MM M4	0
T07679	TRK UTIL HVY VARIANT HHHMV	12
T39518	TRK CGG TACT BXB HENNT W/W W/LT CRANE	3
T40405	TAPE READER SP KOI-18/TSEC	1
T61494	TRUCK UTIL: CGO/TRP H998 HWWW	5
163093	TRUCK WARK TAC 8X8 HENNT N/N N/LT CRANE	1
187243	TRUCK TANK FUEL SVC6 2500 BAL HENNT	i
187243 ·		1
192242	TRK UTIL ARMT CARRIER HIRWY	12
V31211	TELEPHONE SET TA312	6
W95811	TRLR CED 1 1/2T N105	0
¥95811 +		
W98825	TRLR TANK WATER 400 BAL M149A2	1
140794	TRUCK CARGO DROP SIDE 616 W/E M923A1	0
X40831	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON 6%6 LWB W/E	0
Z40430	TRUCK COO LHTV N/E	1
125291	ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK (EN): AN/CYZ-7	18
228175	GN SYS FIBER OPTICS-IT: NLOS-CA	12
Z28175 *		12
137833	TRNR MISSLE ASHBLY MASS SIN	72
143350	MISSLE SUIDED FIBER OPTICS	12
Z9 593 1	VEHICLE POWER CONDITIONER (VPC)	12

TABLE H-13

UNIT MANPOMER	REQUIREMENT	S MLOS-CA CO I	.16HT DIVISION FOG-N	
	DTOE	PROJECTED	DELTA	
	NLOS CO	NLOS CO	DTOE VS	MLOS CO
MOS	FOSH LT	FORM LT	PROJECTED	FOGN LT GRADE
11A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 05
11A00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 04
11A00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 03
11A00	4.00	4.30	0.00	4.00 02
11H5H	1.00	1.00	9.00	1.00 EB
11H4D	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00 E7
11H30	7.00	4.00	-3.00	4.00 Eb
11H2O	6.00	9.00	3.00	9.00 E5
11H10	12.00	14.00	2.00	14.00 E4
11H10	11.00	9.00	-2.00	9.00 E3
24N10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
24N10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
31030	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 Eá
31 020	1.00	0.00	-1.00	0.00 E5
31010	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
52010	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
54B20	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
54810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
63820	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E5
63810	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
63910	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E3
63J 20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63310	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
63310	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
63520	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
63S10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E4
63510	0.00	9.00	0.00	0.00 E3
77F20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E5
77F10	1.00	0 .0 0	-1.00	0.00 E4
77F10	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E3
88M30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 EL
88M20	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
88M10	2.00	1.00	-1.00	1.00 E4
88K10	2.00	0.00	-2.00	0.00 E3
92A10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
92A10	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00 E3
92738	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E4
72Y20	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E5
92710	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00 E4
92710	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 E3
OFFICER	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
WARRANT	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00
ENLISTED	52.00	55.00	3.00	55.00
TOTAL	57.00	60.00	3.00	50.00
	4.744	<u> </u>	****	

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR MOSC 638, 635, 92A ARE DISPLAYED TO SHOW WHOLE MAMPOWE MAINTENANCE DEMAND IF ORGANIC VEHICLES ARE MAINTAINED AT THE UNIT LEVEL.

HANPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR WHEELED VEHICLE MAINTENANCE IF PERFORMED AT A SUPPORTING ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE COMPANY

MOS	HANPOWER REQUIREMENTS				
639	1.56 FRACTIONAL	BASED		TOTAL	WORKLOAD
435	0.43 FRACTIONAL	BASED	CM	TOTAL	WORKLOAD
924	1.50				

FRACTIONAL MAMPOWER REQUIREMENTS FOR DS AND 6S MAINT DEMAND DS MAINT HPR REQ

270	0.59139
29E	0.06378
29N	0.01074
29J	0.00753
29S	0.00036
3 5 H	0.03682
39E	0.07364
45B	0.93562
52D	0.03368
63 J	0.02510
A3M	2.04329

65 MAINT MPR REQ

0.0915
0.01430
0.0017
0.00017
0.0666
0.0005
0.0082
0.0036
0.0188
0.0069
0.66400

11H POSITIONS BY PARAGRAPH BIDE								
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	EB	E7	Εb	E5	E4	E 3	TOTA
101	HO SECTION	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
104	PLATOON NO		3	0	0	0	9	12
105	NLOS SECTIONS		0	6	6	12	0	24
	NLOS CO TOTAL	1	4	7	6	14	9	41

11H POSITIONS BY PARAGRAPH PROJECTED								
PARA	FUNCTIONAL AREA	EB	E7	Eb	E5	E4	£3	TOTA
101	HO SECTION	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
104	PLATOON HQ		3	0	9	0	9	12
105	NLOS SECTIONS		0	3	9	12	0	24
	NLOS CO TOTAL	1	4	4	7	14	9	41
	NLOS CO TOTAL	1	4	4	9	14	9	41
	NON SYSTEM DRIVEN	1	4	1	0	2	9	17
	SYSTEM DRIVEN	0	ij	3	9	12	0	24

EQUIPMENT SECTION NLOS-CA CO LIGHT DIVISION FOS-H

		NEW
LIN	NONENCLATURE	RED
A32355	ALARM CHEN AGENT	4
A79381	ANTENNA GROUP DE-254()/GRC	5
C05541	CONTROL REC TRANS: C-11561(C)/U	2
C05701	MONITOR CHEM AGENT	2
262375	BATTERY CASE: Z-AIJ-EI	12
E00222	CHARGER RADIAC DETECT	4
E98103	ELEC TRANSFER KEY KYK-13/TSEC	1
5183 58	GEN SET DED SKID NTD 3XN	1
J31297	INST KIT MK-2195/VAC-87/88/90 2 1/2 5 TOM	1
J31569	INSTL KIT 97,88.90 HMMV	13
J47151	INST KIT 87.88,89 N987,984,988	0
J47457	INSTL KIT 89.91.92 HUMV	16
L92386	MACHINE SUM 7.62NM	2
M12418	MASK CBR	56
H75714	NOUNT TRIPOD	2 2
N02758	NET CONTROL DEVICE	2
N04732	NIGHT VISION GOGGLES AN/PVS-4 NIGHT VISION GOGGLES AM/PVS-7B	45
N05482	PISTOL 9NN AUTONATIC: N9	13
P98152	RADIACHETER IN-93/UD	13
220935	RADIAC SET AN/VDR-2	4
R20684	RABIO SET AM/BRC 213	0
R30 895	RADIAC SET AN/PDR-75	1
R30925 R44659	RADIO SET AM/VRC-87	i
R67194	RADIO SET AN/VRC-88A	12
R68010	RADIO SET AM/VRC-91A	
R67908	RADIO SET AM/VRC-90A	2
R45407	RADIO SET AM/VRC-92A	ī
R56742	REEL EQUIPMENT CE-11	15
R59160	REELING MACHINE CABLE	8
R95035	RIFLE 5.56 MM M16A2	56
R97234	RIFLE 5.56 NM N4	0
107679	TRK UTIL HVV VARIANT HWWV	12
T39518	TRK CGO TACT BXB HENRY W/W W/LT CRAME	3
T40405	TAPE READER GP KOI-18/TSEC	1
T61494	TRUCK UTIL: CGO/TRP N998 HANNY	5
163093	TRUCK WRKE TAC BES HEINT W/W W/LT CRANE	1
187243	TRUCK TANK FUEL SVCB 2500 BAL HEINIT	1
187243 ·		1
T92242	TRK UTIL ARNT CARRIER HHNNV	12
V31211	TELEPHONE SET TAS12	6
W95811	TRLR CGO 1 1/2T N105	0
W95811 +		
¥98825	TRLR TANK WATER 400 GAL H149A2	1
140794	TRUCK CARGO DROP SIDE 616 W/E M923A1	0
x40831	TRUCK CARSO 5 TON 6%6 LMB W/E	0
240430	TRUCK COO LHTV W/E	1
225291	ELECTRONIC NOTEBOOK (EN): AM/CYZ-7	18
228175	GM SYS FIBER OPTICS-IT: NLOS-CA	12
2281 75 4	THE WARREN A SHIPL MARK ASM	12 72
237833	TRIR HISSLE ASHBLY HASS SIN	
243350	MISSLE GUIDED FIBER OPTICS	12 12
195931	VEHICLE POWER CONDITIONER (VPC)	14

APPENDIX I NLOS-CA PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT

1.0 PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT.

As a part of the Manpower/Personnel Analysis effort, the AEPCO/DRC team was asked to provide a high level assessment of the whether or not MOS 11H has the physical attributes and the prerequisite skills and knowledge to learn to operate the NLOS-CA console.

1.1 SCOPE. The assessment was limited to the NLOS-CA console operation and was based upon the information available from the Target Audience Description (TAD) for MOS 11H and 96H.

1.2 ASSUMPTIONS.

MOS 11H will be the NLOS-CA operator;

MOS 96H performs tasks similar to those required for operation of the NLOS-CA console;

The current TADs for MOS 11H and 96H are accurate; and

The NLOS-CA console will include full color displays.

1.3 RESULTS. Based upon the comparison of the 11H and the 96H MOS it appears that there is some risk in assuming that the current soldier in MOS 11H can operate the NLOS-CA console. The risk is primarily associated with MOS 11H having the vision requirement for red/green discrimination rather than normal color vision and to a lesser degree the ASVAB requirements. Figure 1.3-1 is a graphical representation of the relationship between the MOSs based upon the personnmel predictors that were selected to be used in this assessment. The Y Axis shows the weighted value for the MOSs for each predictor. The utility of this graph is not to determine the score of the MOSs, but to show the difference between them. The differences indicate those predictors where the analyst determined that the higher scoring MOS is more likely to meet or exceed the evaluation criteria. The overall score for each MOS is a computation of the predictor's score for each MOS based upon the weighted value of each predictor. A more in depth discussion of the evaluation of each predictor is provided at Attachment 1.

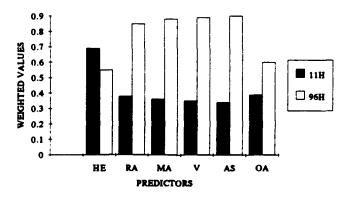


FIGURE 1.3-1 COMPARISON OF PERSONNEL SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS BETWEEN 11H
AND 96H MOS

HE - HAND EYE COORDINATION

RA - READING ABILITY MA - MATH ABILITY

V - VISION

AS - ANALYTICAL SKILLS

PREDICTOR

OA - OVERALL SCORE

1.4 METHODOLOGY.

The assessment was conducted using the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP) which is discussed at Appendix G of this report. The Expert Choice (TM) software was used to implement and document the AHP. First the analyst identified the personnel predictors for the operation of the NLOS-CA console; then the analyst selected the criteria from the TAD that would be used to evaluate the relative importance of each predictor; next the analyst executed the Expert Choice (TM) model; and finally, the analyst conducted sensitivity analyses.

1.4.1 Personnel Predictors. The 11H MOS does not currently train specific tasks that are envisioned for the operation of the NLOS-CA console (i.e. controlling the flight of a missile). Therefore, the analyst selected the 96H MOS (Aerial Intelligence Specialist) as a base case for selecting and assessing the personnel predictors. The analyst reviewed the tasks trained for the 96H and selected those that are similar to the tasks required for the operation of the NLOS-CA console. These tasks may be found at Attachment 1. The analyst then determined the predictors for the tasks. The selection of the predictors was based upon DRC's training analysts experience in conducting training analyses and designing and developing Army training courses. Table 1.4-1 shows the personnel predictors and the reason why each criterion was selected.

TABLE 1.4-1 PERSONNEL PREDICTORS

REASON

INDICION	RELIBOT
HAND/EYE COORDINATION	Necessary to simultaneously observe video display and adjust missile flight path
READING ABILITY	Necessary to read operating manuals and information on display screen
MATHEMATICAL ABILITY	Necessary to interpret information on display screen
VISION	Necessary to distinguish between display screen colors and observe video display
ANALYTICAL SKILLS	Necessary to determine the correct flight path for the missile and select targets

The analyst then determined the relative importance of each predictor, when compared to the other predictors, for the operation of the NLOS-CA console. This determination resulted in a weighted value for each predictor indicating its calculated relative importance. The predictors and their relative weighted importance are shown at Table 1.4-2.

TABLE 1.42 PERSONNEL PREDICTORS AND WEIGHTED VALUES

HE COORD READ ABL MATH ABL VISION ANAL SKL G 0.408 G 0.145 G 0.051 G 0.340 G 0.055

HE COORD --- Hand Eye Coordination

READ ABL --- Reading Ability

MATH ABL --- Mathematical Ability

VISION --- Visual Acuity (VA)/Normal Color (NC) Vision

ANAL SKL --- Analytical Skills

G --- GLOBAL PRIORITY: PRIORITY RELATIVE TO OVERALL TRAINABILITY OF MOS

1.4.2 Evaluation Criteria. Once the personnel predictors were selected, the analyst then determined the criteria for assessing each predictor. All of the criteria were selected from the TAD. The criteria selected and the reason for their selection is shown at Table 1.4-3.

TABLE 1.4-3 EVALUATION CRITERIA

EVALUATION CRITERION

REASON SELECTED

AFQT

Provides Mental Categories and demonstrates

abstract thinking

ASVAB

Provides Test Components

EDU LVL

Provides High School and Non-High School

Graduates

READING LVL

Provides Reading Grade Level Categories

PULHES

Provides Physical Profile Serials

AFOT - The Armed Forces Qualification Test

ASVAB - Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery

EDU LVL - Education Level

READING LVL - Reading Level

PULHES - P-Physical Capacity or Stamina U-Upper Extremities L-Lower Extremities H-Hearing and Ear/ E-Eyes/ S-Psychiatric

The analyst then determined the relative importance of each criterion, when compared to the other criteria, for each predictor. This determination resulted in a weighted value being calculated for each evaluation criterion indicating its impact on each predictor. A weighted value was also calculated for each criterion indicating its impact on the operation of the NLOS-CA console. Table 1.4-4 shows the personnel predictors and their relative weighted values, the percentage of impact for each evaluation criteria on the overall assessment.

TABLE 1.4-4 EVALUATION CRITERIA AND WEIGHTED IMPORTANCE

HE COORD	READ ABL	MATH ABL	VISION	ANAL SKL
G 0.408	G 0.145	G 0.051	G 0.340	G 0.055
AFQT	READ LVL	ASVAB	NC	AFQT
L 0.167	L 0.833	L 0.750	L 0.750	L 0.163
G 0.068	G 0.121	G 0.038	G 0.255	G 0.009
PULHES	EDU LVL	EDU LVL	V/ACUITY	ASVAB
L 0.833	L 0.167	L 0.250	L 0.250	L 0.540
G 0.340	G 0.024	G 0.013	G 0.085	G 0.030
				EDU LVL
				L 0.297
				G 0.016

- L --- LOCAL PRIORITY: PRIORITY RELATIVE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF EVALUATION CRITERIA TO THE TRAINABILITY PREDICTOR
- G --- GLOBAL PRIORITY: PRIORITY RELATIVE TO OVERALL TRAINABILITY OF MOS
- 1.4.3 Model Execution and Analysis. After the evaluation criterion for each personnel predictor was established, the Expert Choice (TM) model was executed and a comparison of the two MOSs was produced. Once the ranking of the MOSs was established, the analyst then conducted a series of analyses to determine the sensitivity of results to changes in input criterion.
- 1.5 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS. A sensitivity analysis was conducted by changing one or more of the evaluation criteria to determine its impact on the ranking of the alternatives.
- 1.5.1 Sensitivity Analysis Methodology. In order for the analyst to evaluate the impacts of varying the evaluation criteria, it important to determine the impacts of changing each evaluation criterion separately; the impacts of changing two of the evaluation criteria together; and finally the impacts of changing all of the evaluation criteria together. Table 1.5-1 shows the Evaluation Criteria and the reason they were selected for the analysis.

TABLE 1.5-1 EVALUATION CRITERIA SELECTED FOR SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

REASON SELECTED

EVALUATION CRITERION

COLOR VISION	Critical for Interpreting Displays
VISUAL ACUITY	Necessary for HE Coord and Viewing Display
ASVAB TEST	Identifies Knowledge necessary for controlling missile flight

A discussion of the sensitivity analysis procedure and an evaluation of the results is provided at Attachment 1. The results of the analysis are shown at Table 1.5-2 and discussed in subparagraphs 1.5.1.1 through 1.5.1.7.

TABLE 1.5-2 EVALUATION CRITERIA IMPACTS

EVAL CRIT	OVERALL IMPAC
NC	13 Points
VA	04 Points
NC/VA	15 Points
ASVAB	04 Points
ASVAB/VA	08 Points
ASVAB/VA/NC	19 Points

^{*}At the start of the sensitivity analysis, the difference between the two MOSs was 21 points

- 1.5.1.1 Color Vision. Making normal color vision a requirement for soldiers in MOS 11H will reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS by .13 points.
- 1.5.1.2 Visual Acuity. Making the PULHES physical serial profile requirement a 1 for eyes for soldiers in MOS 11H will reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS by only .04 points.
- 1.5.1.3 Color Vision and Visual Acuity. If these two attributes are combined the overall difference between the 11H and 96H MOS is reduced by .15 points.
- 1.5.1.4 ASVAB Test. If the soldiers in the 11H MOS were required to have a secondary ASVAB test of ST this would reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS by only .04 points.
- 1.5.1.5 ASVAB Test and Color Vision. If the soldiers in MOS 11H were required to have a secondary ASVAB of ST and normal color vision the difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is reduced by .16 points.
- 1.5.1.6 ASVAB Test and Visual Acuity. If the soldiers in MOS 11H were required to have a secondary ASVAB of ST and a PULHES physical serial profile requirement of 1 for eyes the difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is reduced by .08 points.
- 1.5.1.7 ASVAB Tests, Normal Color, and Visual Acuity. If the three evaluation criteria were combined the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is reduced by .19 points.
- 1.5.2 Sensitivity Analysis Evaluation. Once the impacts of the changing the three evaluation criteria were determined the analyst assessed the level of the impact on

personnel qualifications and the system requirements. The impacts were assigned to one of three levels, low, medium, and high. A low level impact means that the change could be implemented with little or no disruption of the current personnel procurement system or restrictions/constraints being place upon the system design process. A medium level impact means that implementing the change could limit the current personnel procurement process or place some constraints on the system design process. A high level impact is a "show stopper", it could severely restrict the personnel procurement process or eliminate most system design alternatives. Table 1.5-3 is a matrix that shows how each of the evaluation criteria, shown at Table 1.5-1, impacts the overall difference between the 11H and 96H MOS. A discussion of the impacts of changing the normal color vision, visual acuity, and ASVAB evaluation criteria are provided in subparagraphs 1.5.2.1 through 1.5.2.3.

TABLE 1.5-3 PERSONNEL ASSESSMENT IMPACTS

EVAL CRIT	PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS	SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS
NC	L	M
VA	L/M	N/A
NC/VA	L/M	M
ASVAB	M	N/A
ASVAB/VA	L/M	N/A
ASVAB/VA/NC	M	M

Impact Categories (AS determined by DRC SMEs)

L = Low

M = Medium

N/A = Non-Applicable

1.5.2.1 Normal Color. The largest single benefit can be attained from requiring the soldiers in MOS 11H to have normal color vision. A low impact was assigned to this option based upon research that indicates that less than 3% of the United States (US) male population is color blind. This information was obtained from Field Circular (FC) 21-451, I Am the American Soldier, dated 31 March 1985. This would indicate the 11H personnel recruitment pool would be reduced by only 3%. The same impact can be achieved by designing the NLOS-CA displays so they can be interpreted by a soldier who is color blind. While this will provide a system that can be operated by 100% of the soldiers it may place costly and undue restrictions on the design of the displays when a maximum of 3% of the soldiers need this type of display. It should be noted that the 11H MOS may contain a larger percentage of color blind soldiers than the general population. This is due to the fact that if person is otherwise qualified for military service then he would be placed in an MOS that did not require normal color vision. However, due to the small percentage of color blind males in the US this number would still be relatively small.

1.5.2.2 Visual Acuity. A low to medium impact was assigned to changing this evaluation criteria because according to FC 21-451, 32% of the US male population

between the ages of 18-25 need corrective lenses. While not all of these people would fall below the visual acuity requirements for training on the NLOS-CA console it can be assumed that a certain percentage could not be correctable to within the normal vision range. This could adversely impact upon the 11H personnel recruitment pool.

- 1.5.2.3 ASVAB. A medium impact was assigned to this evaluation criteria based upon information available from data extracted from the Project A database. Project A was a major R&D effort undertaken by the Army Research Institute during the mid-1980s. Although this study is dated, it appears to be the "best accessible data" and is currently being used for other government studies. Data was not available on the 11H MOS but, there was accurate information on the 11B MOS. Since both these MOSs are from the same Consolidated Management Filed (11) and have same ASVAB test requirement (CO) and cutoff score (90), it was assumed by the analyst that the information available for the 11B for ASVAB test ST would be similar to the 11H. Based upon this data 16% of the soldiers scored below a cutoff score of 90 for the ST test. This could have an serious impact on the 11H personnel recruitment pool.
- 1.6 RECOMMENDATIONS. Based upon the personnel assessment and evaluation of the results it is recommended that the visual requirements for the soldiers in MOS 11H be changed from red/green discrimination to normal color vision. As shown at Table 5.1-3, making this change would result in the most benefit and have the least impact on the personnel requirements and no impact on the system design process.

ATTACHMENT 1 TO APPENDIX I

SECTION I TECHNICAL DETAILS OF ANALYSIS

I1-1.0 OVERVIEW. At the NLOS-CA Delivery Order Initiation Meeting, the Government requested that a high level assessment be made to determine if MOS 11H had the prerequisite skills and knowledge to operate the NLOS-CA console. It was agreed that the analysis would be conducted with the information available from the Target Audience Description (TAD).

I1-1.0 Personnel Predictor. The 11H MOS does not currently train specific tasks that are envisioned for the operation of the NLOS-CA console (i.e. controlling the flight of a missile). Therefore, the analyst selected the 96H MOS (Aerial Intelligence Specialist) as a baseline for selecting and assessing the personnel predictors. The analyst reviewed the tasks trained for the 96H and selected those that are similar to the tasks required for the operation of the NLOS-CA console. The analyst then converted these tasks to notional NLOS-CA operator tasks. These tasks are shown at Table I1-1-1.

TABLE I1-1-1 96H AND 11H TASK

96H Tasks*

Performs preflight, preoperation, operator, and unit maintenance on assigned sensor SERE and associated equipment.

Troubleshoots sensor and associated systems to determine nature and location of fault occurrence.

Records operation and maintenance data in equipment log for support maintenance services.

Performs aerial missions using visual acquisition skills and the operation of manned aerial infrared, radar, photographic, or similar sensor systems, including associated data transmission links and ground data terminal stations.

Visually acquires targets, or interprets target signatures appearing on near real time sensor system displays and renders inflight spot reports on targets of opportunity.

Recognizes enemy electronic countermeasures directed against aircraft or ground component communications or sensor system equipment and performs applicable ECCM.

11H Tasks**

Performs preoperation operation checks on NLOS-CA console and launcher.

Performs BIT/BITE on NLOS-CA console, launcher, and associated systems to determine nature and location of fault occurrence.

Records operation and maintenance data in equipment log for support maintenance services.

Performs aerial missions using visual acquisition skills and the operation the NLOS-CA console.

Visually acquires targets, or interprets target signatures appearing on near real time system displays.

Recognizes enemy countermeasures directed against missile or video equipment and performs applicable ECCM.

^{*}Based upon March 1993 TAD.

^{**}Tasks developed by comparability analysis.

- I1-2 RESULTS. A discussion of results of output from the Expert Choice (TM) model is provided in the following subparagraphs.
- I1-2.1 Hand Eye (HE) Coordination. The two key evaluation criteria for this predictor are PULHES and the AFQT. Soldiers in MOS 11H exceed the 96H requirements for the HE Coordination predictor.
- I1-2.1.1 PULHES. The two physical attributes from the PULHES that can be used as indicators for determining HE coordination are upper extremities and eyes. Table I1-2-1 is a comparison between these two physical attributes for MOS 11H and 96H.

TABLE I1-2-1 11H AND 96H PULHES

MOS	Upper Extremities	Eyes
11 H	1*	2 (RG)**
96H	2*	1 (NC)**

^{*1-} No loss of digits, or limitation of motion

The 11H requirement of a physical profile serial of 1 for upper extremities exceeds the 96H requirement of 2. The 96H requirement of a physical profile serial of 1 for eyes exceeds the 11H requirement of 2. However, a physical profile serial of 2 for vision means that vision must be correctable to within the normal vision range.

II-2.1.2 AFQT. One of the component tests considered in the computation of the AFQT requires the testee to determine the shape of a "box" based upon an "exploded" diagram. This test demonstrates the soldiers ability to envision the end product resulting from folding the "box" along designated lines. While this test does not directly test hand eye coordination, it does demonstrate that the soldier has the ability to comprehend complex shapes and envision how they are assembled. This is why the AFQT has less importance in determining HE coordination than the PULHES. Table II-2-2 is a comparison between the AFQT Test Score Categories for MOS 11H and 96H.

TABLE 11-2-2 11H AND 96H AFQT

MOS	CAT	ES (in %)	%)*		
	I	П	ША	ШВ	
11 H	4.3	34.2	24.4	27.1	
96H	10.2	54.5	24.4	8.5	
Reced upon March	1993 TA	D			

*Based upon March 1993 TAD

^{*2-} Slightly limited mobility of joints which does not prevent moderate marching, climbing, running or digging.

^{**1-} Vision correctable to 20/20 in each eye.

^{**2-} Distant vision acuity correctable to 20/40-20/70; 20/30-20-100; 20/20-20/400.

^{**}RG- Must be able to distinguish Red/Green colors

^{**}NC- Normal color vision

In 1993, 62.9% of the soldiers in MOS 11H were in the Test Score Categories I-III compared to 89.1% of the soldiers in MOS 96H. This comparison shows a difference between the two MOS of 26.6 percentage points; if the evaluation includes category IIIB then the difference is only 7.6 percentage points. (11H Cat I-IIIB = 90%; 96H Cat I-IIIB = 97.6%).

I1-2.2 Reading Ability. The key evaluation criterion for this predictor is the Reading Grade Level. Soldiers in MOS 11H are approximately 47% points below those in 96H. Table I1-2-3 is a comparison between the Reading Grade Levels for MOS 11H and 96H.

TABLE 11-2-3 11H AND 96H READING GRADE LEVEL DISTRIBUTION

MOS	REA	DING G	RADE I	EVELS	(in %)*
	<7	7-9	9-11	11-12	> 12
11 H	1.6	27.6	19.6	46.2	5.0
96H	0.3	12.2	16.2	59.4	11.9
*Based upon M	arch 199	3 TAD			

In 1993, 51.2% of the soldiers in MOS 11H had a Reading Grade Level above the 11th grade compared to 71.3% of the soldiers in MOS 96H. While this comparison shows a difference between the two MOS of 20.1 percentage points, if the evaluation is expanded to include the 9-11th grade reading level then the difference is still 16.7 percentage points. (11H Reading Grade Level 9->12 = 70.8%; 96H Reading Grade Level = 87.5%).

II-2.3 Mathematical Ability. The key evaluation criteria for this predictor are the ASVAB and Education Level. Soldiers in MOS 11H scored approximately 50% point lower than the 96H. Table II-2-4 is a comparison between the Education Levels for MOS 11H and 96H.

TABLE 11-2-4 11H AND 96H EDUCATION LEVEL DISTRIBUTION

MOS	EDUCATION LEVELS (in %)*					
	HSG	Non-HSG				
11 H	99.4	0.6				
96H	100	0.0				
Based upon March 199	3 TAD					

In 1993, 99.4% of the soldiers in MOS 11H were high school graduates compared to 100% of the soldiers in MOS 96H. This comparison shows a difference between the two MOSs of only 0.6 of a percentage point.

I1-2.4 Vision. The key evaluation criteria for this predictor are color vision and visual acuity. Soldiers in MOS 11H scored approximately 55% point lower than 96H. Table I1-2-2 shows a comparison of the eyes between MOS 11H and 96H. The primary distinguishing attribute is the requirement for soldiers in MOS 96H to have

normal color vision, while MOS 11H requires that the soldier must be able to distinguish between red and green colors. Since it was assumed that the NLOS-CA console displays would be in color this would seriously impact the trainability of a person without normal color vision.

I1-2.5 Analytical Skills. The three evaluation criteria for this predictor are AFQT, ASVAB, and education level. Soldiers in MOS 11H scored approximately 55% points lower than 96H.

II-2.5.1 AFQT. As stated in paragraph X.2.1.2, 90% of the 11H soldiers are in AFQT Test Score Categories IIIB-I.

1-I2.5.2 ASVAB. The comparison of the ASVAB is based upon on the component test rather than the Cutoff Score. The ASVAB Test Components for MOS 11H and 96H are shown at Table I1-2-5.

TABLE 11-2.5-5 11H AND 96H ASVAB TEST AND TEST COMPONENTS

MOS	TEST*	TEST COMPONENTS**							
		AR	AS	CS	GS	MC	MK	VE	
11 H	CO	X	X	X		X			
96H	SC	X	X		X			X	
	ST				X	X	X	X	

*CO - Combat

SC - Surveillance and Communications

ST - Skilled Technical (Secondary ASVAB Test for 96H)

**AR - Arithmetic Reasoning

AS - Auto & Shop Information

CS - Coding Speed

GS - General Science

MC - Mechanical Comprehension

MK - Math Knowledge

VE - Verbal Equivalent - Consist of:

WK - Work Knowledge

PC - Paragraph Comprehension

MOS 96H has a primary ASVAB test of SC and a secondary of ST. MOS 11H ASVAB test is CO. The difference between the SC and CO ASVAB tests is that the SC test requires a component of VE while the CO requires a component of CS. The only common test component between the ST and CO ASVAB tests is the component MK. The ST ASVAB test requires that the soldier demonstrates mathematical and verbal skills. The ST test also requires the solider to demonstrate knowledge in the general science area. There is no equivalent of the GS test for the 11H MOS. However, considering the fact that 99.4% of the 11H soldiers are high school graduates they should possess a general knowledge scientific principles.

II-2.5.3 Education Level. As stated in paragraph II-2.3 100% of the soldiers in MOS 96H are high school graduates while 99.4% of the 11H soldiers are high school graduates.

I1-3.0 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS. A series of sensitivity analyses were conducted to determine the most reasonable ways to reduce the risk associated with the requiring the 11H to operate the NLOS-CA console. The following is a discussion of these analyses.

I1-3.1 Color Vision. Making normal color vision a requirement for soldiers in MOS 11H will reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS to .08 points. The same result can be achieved by designing the displays for soldiers that do not possess normal color vision. Figure I1-3-1 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

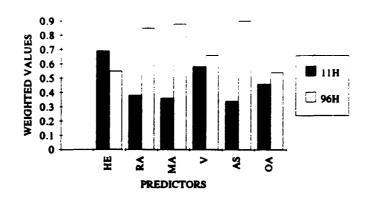


FIGURE 11-3-1 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS NORMAL COLOR VISION

HE-HAND EYE COORDINATION

RA - READING ABILITY

MA - MATH ABILITY

V - VISION

AS - ANALYTICAL SKILLS

OA - OVERALL SCORE

I1-3.2 Visual Acuity. Making the PULHES physical serial profile requirement a 1 for eyes soldiers in MOS 11H will reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS to .17 points. Figure I1-3-2 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

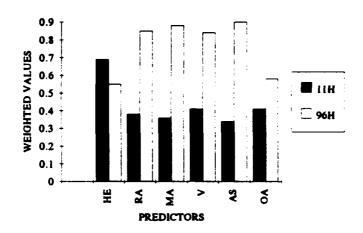


FIGURE I1-3-2 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS THE SAME VISUAL ACUITY REQUIREMENTS AS MOS 96H

I1-3.3 Color Vision and Visual Acuity. If these two attributes are combined the overall difference between the 11H and 96H MOS is reduced to .06 points. Figure I1-3-3 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

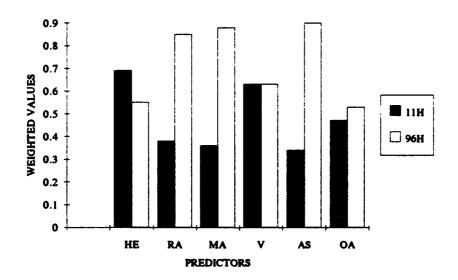


FIGURE 11-3-3 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS NORMAL COLOR VISION AND THE SAME VISUAL ACUITY REQUIREMENTS AS MOS 96H

I1-3.4 ASVAB Test. If the soldiers in the 11H MOS were required to have a secondary ASVAB test of ST this would reduce the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS to .17 points. Figure I1-3-4 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

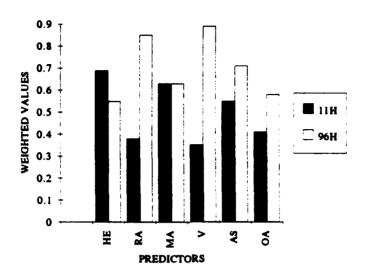


FIGURE 11-3-4 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS A SECONDARY ASVAB TEST OF ST

I1-3.5 ASVAB Test and Color Vision. If the soldiers in MOS 11H were required to have a secondary ASVAB of ST and normal color vision the difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is reduced to .05 points. Figure I1-3-5 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

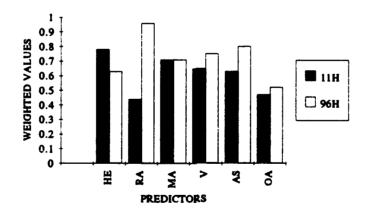


FIGURE 11-3-5 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS A SECONDARY ASVAB
TEST OF ST AND NORMAL COLOR VISION

I1-3.6 ASVAB Test and Visual Acuity. If the soldiers in MOS 11H were required to have a secondary ASVAB of ST and a PULHES physical serial profile requirement of 1 for eyes the difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is reduced to .23 points. Figure I1-3-6 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

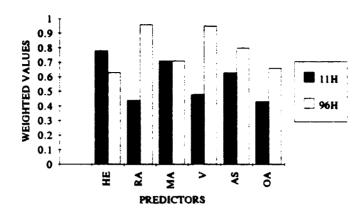


FIGURE 11-3-6 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS A SECONDARY ASVAB TEST OF ST AND THE SAME VISUAL ACUITY REQUIREMENTS AS MOS 96H

I1-3.7 ASVAB Test, Normal Color, and Visual Acuity. If the three evaluation criteria were combined the overall difference between the 96H and 11H MOS is to .02 points. Figure I1-3-7 is a graphical representation of the results of this analysis.

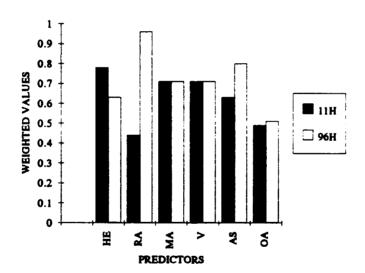


FIGURE 11-3-7 RESULTS OF REQUIRING MOS 11H TO POSSESS A SECONDARY ASVAB TEST OF ST, NORMAL COLOR VISION, AND THE SAME VISUAL ACUITY REQUIREMENTS AS MOS 96H

SECTION II TARGET AUDIENCE DESCRIPTION

Target Audience Description (TAD)

MOS 11H: Heavy Antiarmor Weapons Infantryman

CMF 11 : Infantry Branch 1 : Infantry

Primary ASVAB: CO Actual Cutoff: 90

(1) Test: Combat (CO)

(2) Components of the CO Test Include

Arithmetic Reasoning (AR)
Auto & Shop Information (AS)
Mechanical Comprehension (MC)
Coding Speed (CS)

Section A: STATISTICS

1. Manpower Status (FY 1993)

Skill Level	1	2	3	4	5	
Grade(s)	E1-E4	E5				Total
Authorized	2526.0	503.0	632.0	387.0	120.0	4168.0
Operating	2638.0	577.0	668.0	365.0	135.0	4383.0
Oper/Auth	1.04	1.15	1.06	0.94	1.13	1.05

2. Manpower Requirement Projections

Skill Level	1	2	3	4	5	
Grade(s)	E1-E4	E5	E6	E7	E8-E9	Total
Current 1993	2638	577	668	365	135	4383

- 3. Aptitude (in percentages)
- a. AFQT Test Score Category Distribution

Categories

		I	П	ША	ШВ	IV
Current	1993	4.3	34.2	24.4	27.1	10.0

b. ASVAB Aptitude Area Score Distribution

	-	<75	75-84	85-94	95-104	105-114	115-124	125-134
Current	1993	0.5	5.5	15.0	23.6	31.5	19.0	4.8

c. Reading Grade Level Distribution

		<7	7- 9	9-11	11-12	> 12
Current	1993	1.6	27.6	19.6	46.2	5.0

d. Civilian Education

HSG Non-HSG Current 1993 99.4 0.6 4. Biographical Information (in percentages)

a. Gender Mix

Male Female

Current 1993 100.0

0.0

SECTION B: DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION (SOURCE AR 611-201, Jun 91)

1. Rescind date: -0-

2. Education: NA

3. Security Clearance: U

4. Physical Qualifications:

a. PULHES Profile:

111221

b. MEPSCAT Rating:

VH

c. Vision Requirements: RG

5. Skills and Knowledge Trained:

Skill Level

Tasks

- 10 Defends position and self against enemy attack.
- 10 Employs individual wespons.
- 10 Employs cover, concealment, and camouflage.
- 10 Prepares, loads and fires the TOW weapons system.
- 10 Drives the TOW carrier.
- 10 Protects self, weapons, and equipment from chemical and other contamination.
- 10 Assists in construction of fortifications and barriers including minefields and obstacles.
- 10 Assists in breaching and clearing minefields and obstacles.
- 10 Identifies enemy armor and other targets.
- 10 Performs preventive maintenance and assists in organizational maintenance on weapons and equipment.
- 10 Performs land navigation functions.
- 10 Carries, prepares, and stores ammunition.
- 10 Administers first aid.
- 10 Applies field senitation methods.
- 10 Reacts to oral commands and visual signals.
- 10 Applies principles of escape and evasion.
- 10 Renders oral reports on enemy activities.
- 10 Lays field wire.
- 10 Performs basic communications functions, and operates communications equipment.
- 10 Applies security and safety measures.
- 10 Collects and reports tactical information as member of combat or recognaissance patrol.
- 10 Prepares simple demolitions.
- 10 Operates wheeled and tracked vehicles to transport personnel,

supplies, and equipment.

- 10 Performs drill and ceremonies and other poet, camp, and station duties.
- 10 Carries and prepares ammunition for use and loads weapons.
- 10 Administers first aid.
- 10 Conducts preventive maintenance checks and services (PMCS) on organizational equipment.
- 20 Receives and implements combat orders.
- 20 Directs employment of personnel in offensive, defensive, and retrograde combat operations.
- 20 Evaluates terrain.
- 20 Selects weapons emplacement sites, and assigns target areas and fields of fire.
- 20 Directs and adjusts fires to destroy enemy targets.
- Supervises construction of fortifications, camouflage, and security.
- 20 Reads and interprets maps and aerial photos.
- 20 Prepares range cards and field sketches.
- 20 Supervises crew training, drill, march order, and firing.
- 20 Trains crew in day and night firing techniques.
- 20 Supervises various work details.
- 30 Receives and issues orders.
- 30 Supervises tactical deployment of section.
- 30 Supervises receipt, storage, and distribution of ammunition, supplies, and food.
- 30 Establishes observation post.
- 30 Orders fire to destroy enemy equipment, positions, and personnel.
- 30 Coordinates fire power.
- 30 Observes and shifts section fires.
- 30 Advises on tactical situation.

- 30 Requests and adjusts supporting fires.
- 30 Coordinates weepons and vehicle employment.
- 30 Supervises maintenance of section weapons and equipment.
- 30 Instructs replacement personnel.
- 30 Enforces communications procedures.
- 30 Employs weapons to maximize the capabilities of weapons.
- 30 Employs weapons to take advantage of the terrain.
- 40 Assists in planning, organizing, directing, supervising, training, coordinating, and reporting activities of subordinate sections and squads.
- 40 Advises commander on tactical employment of weapons system.
- 40 Assists in coordination and administration matters, and communications activities.
- 40 Performs duties as vehicle element or dismount element leader.
- Assists platoon leader in controlling infantry fighting platoon in mounted of dismounted operations.
- 40 Acts as platoon leader in superior's absence.
- 40 Processes operations and intelligence information.
- 40 Assists in planning, organizing, directing, supervising, training, coordinating, and reporting activities of subordinate squads.
- Supervises receipt, storage, and distribution of ammunition, supplies, equipment, and food to subordinate elements.
- 40 Supervises platoon preventive and operator maintenance activities of IFV.
- 40 Collects intelligence information to support combat operations.
- 40 Supervises and trains personnel in fighting vehicle operations, maintenance, and intelligence activities.
- 40 Assists in dissemination of intelligence information to unit and staff sections.
- 40 Assists in coordination and implementation of combat

- operations, training programs, and administrative and communications procedures.
- 40 Assists in production and administration of staff journals, files, records, and reports.
- 40 Assists in organization and operation of the tactical operations center.
- Provides tactical and technical guidance to subordinates, and professional support to lower and higher grade personnel in the accomplishment of their duties.
- Serves as principal noncommissioned officer in a heavy antiarmor weapons company and supervises the processing of operations and intelligence information in an infantry battalion or higher level unit.
- 50 Performs principal noncommissioned officer duties associated with first sergeant SQI "M".
- Plans, coordinates, supervises, and participates in activities pertaining to organization, training, and combat operations and intelligence of units at battalion or higher level.

Note: All values reflect use of the primary ASVAB and Cutoff where relevant.

Target Audience Description (TAD)

MOS 96H: Aerial Intelligence Specialist

CMF 96: Military Intelligence

Branch 35:

Primary ASVAB: SC Actual Cutoff: 95
(1) Test: Surveillance & Communication (SC)

(2) Components of the SC Test Include

Arithmetic Reasoning (AR)
Auto & Shop Information (AS)
Mechanical Comprehension (MC)
Verbal Equivalent (VE) = WK + PC)
Work Knowledge (WK)
Paragraph Comprehension (PC)

Secondary ASVAB: ST Actual Cutoff: 95

(1) Test: Skilled Technical (ST)

(2) Components of the ST Test Include

Verbal Equivalent (VE) = WK + PC)
Work Knowledge (WK)
Paragraph Comprehension (PC)
Math Knowledge (MK)
Mechanical Comprehension (MC)
General Science (GS)

Section A: STATISTICS

1. Manpower Status (FY 1993)

Skill Level	-		-	4	5	
Grade(s)	E1-E4	E5	E6	E7	E8-E9	Total
Authorized	82.0	37.0	29.0	19.0	0.0	167.0
Operating	87.0	31.0	30.0	28.0	0.0	176.0
Oper/Auth						

2. Manpower Requirement Projections

Skill Level		2	3	4	5	
Grade(s)	E1-E4	ES	E6	E7	E8-E9	Total
Current 1993						

3. Aptitude (in percentages)

a. AFQT - Test Score Category Distribution

Categories

I II IIIA IIIB IV Current 1993 10.2 54.5 24.4 8.5 2.3 b. ASVAB Aptitude Area Score Distribution

<75 75-84 85-94 95-104 105-114 115-124 125-134 Current 1993 0.6 3.3 10.1 24.8 31.3 23.6 6.4

c. Reading Grade Level Distribution

<7 7-9 9-11 11-12 > 12
Current 1993 0.3 12.2 16.2 59.4 11.9

d. Civilian Education

HSG Non-HSG Current 1993 100.0 0.0

- 4. Biographical Information (in percentages)
 - a. Gender Mix

Male Female Current 1993 84.1 15.9

SECTION B: DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION (SOURCE AR 611-201, Jun 91)

- 1. Rescind date: -0-
- 2. Education: NA
- 3. Security Clearance: S
- 4. Physical Qualifications:

a. PULHES Profile: 222111
b. MEPSCAT Rating: MH
c. Vision Requirements: NC

5. Skills and Knowledge Trained:

Skill Level

Tacks

- 1F Performs preflight, preoperation, operator, and unit maintenance on assigned sensor SERE and associated equipment.
- 1F Troubleshoots sensor and associated systems to determine nature and location of fault occurrence.
- 1F Records operation and maintenance data in equipment log for support maintenance services.
- 1F Participates in mission planning for aerial surveillance, aerial visual reconnaissance, aerial search and rescue, aerial radiological survey, and similar intelligence and information gathering missions.
- 1F Operates data link terminal station and performs SLAR imagery analysis.
- 1F Prepares and operates aerial surveillance/electronic intercept systems and associated equipment.
- 1F Performs aerial missions using visual acquisition skills and the operation of manned aerial infrared, radar, photographic, or similar sensor systems, including associated data transmission links and ground data terminal stations.
- 1F Performs radio communications and aids aviator in aerial navigation.
- 1F Recognizes enemy electronic countermeasures directed against aircraft or ground component communications or sensor system equipment and performs applicable ECCM.
- Visually acquires targets, or interprets target signatures appearing on near real time sensor system displays and renders inflight spot reports on targets of opportunity.
- 1F Participates in mission debriefing and assists imagery analyst in analysis of imagery recordings.
- 2F Assists imagery analyst to interpret imagery recording using imagery analysis keys and reference material to obtain essential information.
- 2F Operates and supervises the operation of aerial surveillance and associated equipment.
- 2F Operates and supervises operation of serial surveillance/electronic intercept systems and associated equipment.

- 2P Assists aviator in flight planning, weather analysis, navigational computations, and aircraft proflight inspection procedures.
- 2F Prepares serial surveillance and associated equipment for operation.
- 2F Performs duties shown in preceding level of skill and provides technical guidance to lower grade personnel in accomplishment of their duties.
- 2F Serves as assistant instructor at service school.
- 3F Performs duties shown in preceding level of skill and provides technical guidance to lower grades in performance of their duties.
- 3F Supervises operations and activities of aerial surveillance, electronic intercept, and data terminal section.
- 3F Supervises inspection and operator maintenance of section-assigned SERE equipment and operator and organizational maintenance of assigned sensor and associated equipment.
- 3F Directs and conducts job proficiency and SERE training of subordinates in section to which assigned.
- 3F Assists in planning, employment, and management of aerial surveillance, electronic intercept, and data terminal systems.
- 3F Serves as instructor at service school.
- 3F Assists imagery analyst in analysis and interpretation of aerial sensor imagery to determine geographical features of terrain and physical features of enemy installations, deployment, weapons, equipment, and defenses.
- 3F Conducts or participates in briefing of commander and staff of supported headquarters on capabilities and limitations of aerial surveillance and similar missions, and on results obtained from their employment.
- 4F Performs duties shown in preceding level of skill and provides technical guidance to lower grade personnel in accomplishment of their duties.
- 4F Supervises operations and activities of pistoon or detachment to which assigned.
- 4F Plans and organizes work schedules.
- 4F Assigns duties and instructs section sergeant in proper work

techniques and procedures.

- 4F Reviews and critiques mission results obtained by unit subordinates.
- 4F Directs and conducts aviation-peculiar standardization training for subordinate personnel.
- 4F Advises commander on interface of aerial surveillance, electronic intercept, and data terminal systems and associated equipment.
- 4F Advises commander on interface of aerial surveillance with ground surveillance.
- 4F Coordinates personnel and aerial sensor section on data terminal section or team employment, deployment, and operational supply and maintenance support requirements.
- 4F Serves as instructor at service school.

Note: All values reflect use of the primary ASVAB and Cutoff where relevant.

NON-LINE OF SIGHT - COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND LOGISTICS IMPACT ANALYSES (LIA)

APPENDIX J MTMC/TEA TRANSPORTATION SUB-ANALYSIS



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY 720 THRIBLE SHOALS BOULEVARD, SUITE 130 NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINA 23606-2574

REPLY TO ATTENTION OF

MTTE-COEA (70-47a)

2"1 OCT 1993

MEMORANDUM FOR Director, U.S. Army TRAC-LEE, ATTN: ATRC-LS (Mr. F. Vanover), Fort Lee, VA 23801-6140

SUBJECT: Transportability and Deployability Analysis for the Non-Line of Sight-Combined Arms Logistics Impact Analysis (NLOS-CA LIA)

- Reference memorandum, TRAC-LEE, ATRC-LS, 6 July 93, Subject: Logistics Data Support for the NLOS-CA LIA.
- In the referenced memorandum, you requested that we complete our section of the NLOS-CA LIA. We are enclosing the NLOS-CA Transportability and Deployability Analysis.
- If you have any questions or need further assistance, please contact Mr. R. Bryan Reyns, DSN 927-4646 or (804) 599-1107, or LCDR C. Ben Lawrimore, DSN 927-5266 or (804) 599-1667.

FOR THE DIRECTOR:

Encl

VERNIE C. TAYLOR

Project Advisbry Board

NLOS-CA LIA Team

R-22 oft 93





OCTOBER 1993

TRANSPORTABILITY & DEPLOYABILITY ANALYSIS for the NON-LINE OF SIGHT-COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA)

Prepared by:
R. BRYAN REYNS
LCDR C. BEN LAWRIMORE





MILITARY TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT COMMAND TRANSPORTATION ENGINEERING AGENCY 720 THIMBLE SHOALS BLVD., SUITE 130 NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23606-2574 COMMERCIAL (804) 599-1113



NON-LINE OF SIGHT-COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) Transportability and Deployability Analysis

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NON-LINE OF SIGHT-COMBINED ARMS (NLOS-CA) Transportability and Deployability Analysis

1. (U) General.

- a. (U) Transportability and Deployability. This analysis addresses the transportability and deployability impact of adding a NLOS-CA capability to both a heavy and light brigade.
- (1) (U) Transportability is defined as the inherent capability of an item of equipment or a system to be efficiently moved by required transportation assets and modes of transport.
- (2) (U) Deployability is the capability of a force to be moved intraCONUS, intertheater (strategic), and intratheater (tactical) to support a military operation.
- b. (U) Purpose and Objectives. This analysis evaluates the impact of fielding each alternative system on item transportability and force deployability by the highway, air, rail, and marine modes.
- c. (U) Scope. We completed transportability and deployability analyses for each alternative. The analyses discuss transportability and deployability requirements and restrictions imposed on system and unit equipment. The transportability analyses address system-peculiar items only, while the deployability analyses consider all unit equipment at the battalion level as given in the tables of organization and equipment (TOE) in appendix A. Some movement restrictions may be eased during emergency deployments. This, however, cannot be guaranteed. Therefore, all transportability and deployability restrictions imposed during peacetime must be met.
- d. (U) System Characteristics. The dimensions and weights for each alternative system are shown in Table 1.1. The base case and each alternative force consists of a heavy and light brigade.
 - (1) (U) Base Case. The base case has no NLOS capability.
- (2) (U) Alternative 1. Alternative 1 includes the addition of an NLOS-CA company, to both the heavy and light brigades, equipped with Fiber Optic Guided Missile (FOG-M) systems carried on Heavy High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HHVs).
- (3) (U) Alternative 2. Alternative 2 includes the addition of a Long Range Smart Mortar (LRSM) company, to both the heavy and light brigades. The heavy variant (LRSM HVY) is mounted on the M1064 mortar carrier, and the light variant (LRSM LT) is mounted on the HHV.
- e. (U) Force Structure. The force structures for the base case and the alternatives were taken from the April 1993 Objective TOE. The Objective TOE has all Basis of Issue Plans applied. These force structures have been approved for use in this study by the Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC) Analysis Command (TRAC) Study Director.

SYSTEM-PECULIAR EQUIPMENT DIMENSIONAL AND WEIGHT DATA TABLE 1.1

Item	Length (Inches)	Width (Inches)	Height (Inches)	Weight (Pounds)
FOG-M	187.5	85.0	72.1	8,945
LRSM LT	335.4	85.0	83.0	11,985
LRSM HVY	209.4	119.0	104.8	27,635
Legend: FOG-M: Fiber O LRSM LT: Long LRSM HVY: Lor	Legend: FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile LRSM LT: Long Range Smart Mortar, Light Version LRSM HVY: Long Range Smart Mortar, Heavy Version	Light Version r, Heavy Version		

- (1) (U) Base Case Force Structure. The base case heavy brigade consists of one headquarters, headquarters company (HHC), two mechanized infantry battalions, and two heavy tank battalions, as shown in Table 1.2. The base case light brigade consists of one HHC and three light infantry battalions as shown in Table 1.3.
- (2) (U) FOG-M Force Structure. The alternative one heavy brigade consists of one HHC, two mechanized infantry battalions, two heavy tank battalions, and one light NLOS company, as shown in Table 1.4. The alternative one light brigade consists of one HHC, three light infantry battalions and one light NLOS company, as shown in Table 1.5.
- (3) (U) LRSM Force Structure. The alternative two heavy brigade consists of one HHC, two mechanized infantry battalions, two heavy tank battalions, and one heavy NLOS company, as shown in Table 1.6. The alternative two light brigade consists of one HHC and three light infantry battalions, and one light NLOS company, as shown in Table 1.7.
- 2. (U) Summary of Findings. These results are based on the requirement for maximum transportability with minimum deployment assets during intraCONUS, intertheater, and intratheater transport. The following summarizes the major advantages and disadvantages of the systems.

a. (U) IntraCONUS.

- (1) (U) Highway. The FOG-M and the LRSM LT will move over CONUS highways without restriction. The LRSM HVY is transportable on the M916/M172Al truck tractor/semitrailer and similar combinations. However, this combination may require special routing in the U.S. because of width restrictions.
- (2) (U) Rail. The FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY are capable of unrestricted rail transport within CONUS.

(3) (U) Deployment.

- (a) Heavy Brigade. The base case requires fewer railcars than the FOG-M or LRSM equipped forces. However, the FOG-M force, which requires only ten more railcars than the base case, does not require any additional deployment time. Table 2.1 summarizes the requirements for deployment by rail.
- (b) Light Brigade. The base case requires ten fewer failcars than the FOG-M and eleven fewer than the LRSM equipped forces. However, deployment time does not differ significantly due to the small size of the force. Table 2.2 summarizes the requirements for deployment by rail.

b. (U) Intertheater.

- (1) (U) Strategic Air. The FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY (reduced) are transportable by C-141 and C-5 aircraft.
- (2) (U) Marine. All systems are readily transportable by strategic materiel transport vessels.
 - (3) (U) Deployment.

TABLE 1.2
CURRENT FORCE (BASE CASE-HEAVY) TOE SUMMARY

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
87042L200	ннс	1	32	4,117	186	644
07245L000	INF BN	2	321	58,178	4,873	11,704
17375L000	TANK BN	2	250	54,463	5,944	11,281
	Brigade Total		1,174	229,400	21,819	46,614

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company

INF BN: Infantry Battalion
TANK BN: Tank Battalion

TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment

TABLE 1.3 **CURRENT FORCE (BASE CASE-LIGHT) TOE SUMMARY**

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
77042L000	ннс	1	74	9,753	359	1,626
07015L000	INF BN	3	40	5,541	203	793
	Brigade Total		194	26,375	968	4,005

Legend:
HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company
INF BN: Infantry Battalion
TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment

TABLE 1.4
FOG-M (ALTERNATIVE 1-HEAVY) TOE SUMMARY

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
87042L200	ннс	1	32	4,117	186	644
07245L000	INF BN	2	321	58,178	4,873	11,704
1 7375L000	TANK BN	2	250	54,463	5,944	11,281
07348T200	NLOS CO	1	36	4,821	203	803
	Brigade Total		1,210	234,221	22,022	47,416

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company

INF BN: Infantry Battalion

NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company
TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment

TANK BN: Tank Battalion

FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile

TABLE 1.5 FOG-M (ALTERNATIVE 1-LIGHT) TOE SUMMARY

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
77042L000	ннс	1	74	9,734	344	1,626
07015L000	INF BN	3	40	5,541	203	793
07348L200	NLOS CO	1	36	4,821	203	803
	Brigade Total		230	31,196	1,171	4,808

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company INF BN: Infantry Battalion

NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile

TABLE 1.6 LRSM (ALTERNATIVE 2-HEAVY) TOE SUMMARY

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
87042L200	ннс	1	32	4,117	186	644
07245L000	INF BN	2	321	58,178	4,873	11,704
17375L000	TANK BN	2	250	54,463	5,944	11,281
07348T100	NLOS CO	1	35	5,744	460	1,032
	Brigade Total		1,209	235,144	22,279	47,646

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company INF BN: Infantry Battalion

TANK BN: Tank Battalion

TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

TABLE 1.7 LRSM (ALTERNATIVE 2-LIGHT) TOE SUMMARY

TOE	Unit	Multiple	Number of Vehicles	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measurement Tons
77042L000	ннс	1	74	9,753	359	1,626
07015L000	INF BN	3	40	5,541	203	793
07348T200	NLOS CO	1	48	5,727	211	398
	Brigade Total		242	32,103	1,179	4,903

Legend:
HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company
INF BN: Infantry Battalion
TOE: Table of Organization and Equipment
NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company
LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

TABLE 2.1 SUMMARY OF RAILCAR REQUIREMENTS (HEAVY BDE)

System	Unit	Multiple	Railcar Type	Quantity
	ННС	1	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear	8
	INF BN	2	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear 68-foot DODX	64 38 4
Base Case	TANK BN	2	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar 68-foot DODX	51 8 33
	Briga	de Totals	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar 68-foot DODX	238 93 74
	ннс	1	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar	8
	INF BN	2	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar 68-foot DODX	64 38 4
Alternative 1	TANK BN	3	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar 68-foot DODX	51 8 33
	NLOS CO	1	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear 68-foot DODX	10 - -
	Briga	de Totals	89-foot Platear 60-foot Platear 68-foot DODX	248 93 74
<u>, , _</u>	ннс	1	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar	8
	INF BN	2	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear 68-foot DODX	64 38 4
Alternative 2	TANK BN	2	89-foot Flatcar 60-foot Flatcar 68-foot DODX	51 8 33
	NLOS CO	1	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear 68-foot DODX	6 7 -
	Briga	de Totals	89-foot Flatear 60-foot Flatear 68-foot DODX	244 100 74

Legend:
HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company
INF BN: Infantry Battalion
TANK BN: Tank Battalion
NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company

TABLE 2.2 SUMMARY OF RAILCAR REQUIREMENTS (LIGHT BDE)

System	Unit	Multiple	Railcar Type	Quantity
	ннс	1	89-foot Flatcar	19
Base Case	INF BN	3	89-foot Flatcar	12
	Briga	de Totals	89-foot Flatcar	55
	ннс	1	89-foot Flatcar	19
Alternative 1	INF BN	3	89-foot Flatcar	12
Witelingiae I	NLOS CO	1	89-foot Flatcar	10
	Briga	nde Totals	89-foot Flatear	65
	ннс	1	89-foot Flatcar	19
Alternative 2	INF BN	3	89-foot Flatear	12
Alternative 2	NLOS CO	1	89-foot Flatear	11
	Briga	de Totals	89-foot Flatcar	66

Legend:
HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company
INF BN: Infantry Battalion
NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company

- (a) Heavy Brigade. The base case and the FOG-M force require one less C-5 aircraft sortie than the LRSM force. The base case requires ten fewer C-141 aircraft sorties than the FOG-M and twenty-two fewer than the LRSM. Table 2.3 summarizes the number of aircraft sorties required for strategic deployment. Air deployment times are difficult to estimate given the many variables; however, the base case will clearly be the quickest to deploy. Each system requires two Fast Sealift Ships (FSS) or one Large Medium-Speed Roll-On/Roll-Off (RORO) ship to deploy by sea. Sea deployment times do not differ between forces.
- (b) Light Brigade. None of the three forces requires C-5 air transport. The base case requires ten fewer C-141 aircraft sorties than the FOG-M and eleven fewer than the LRSM. Table 2.4 summarizes the number of aircraft sorties for tactical air deployment. The base case will require less time to deploy than the two alternatives. Each force requires only one small RORO ship to deploy by sea. Sea deployment times do not differ between systems.

c. (U) Intratheater.

- (1) (U) Highway. The FOG-M and LRSM LT are capable of unrestricted highway transport worldwide. The M·16/M172Al/LRSM HVY combination has transport restrictions in most foreign countries due to height, width, and weight. Foreign highway officials will require permits in locations where the system exceeds the highway legal limits.
- (2) (U) Tactical Air. The FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY (reduced) are transportable by C-130 aircraft.
- (3) (U) Helicopter Transport. The FOG-M and LRSM LT are within the design limitations for external air transport (EAT) by CH-47 helicopters. The LRSM HVY, due to its weight, is not suitable for helicopter transport.
- (4) (U) Rail. The FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY are capable of unrestricted rail transport worldwide.
- (5) (U) Logistics-Over-the-Shore (LOTS). All systems are transportable on the LARC-LX and larger lighterage vessels of the Army tactical watercraft fleet.

(4) (U) Deployment.

- (a) Heavy Brigade. Since none of the three force alternatives is C-130 air transportable and must rely in large part on roadmarch and rail transport to fully accomplish required tactical movements, a Transportability Analysis Reports Generator (TARGET) model analysis was not conducted to determine tactical air requirements.
- (b) Light Brigade. The NLOS company has one truck that is not C-130 air transportable and must be transported via roadmarch or rail. The base case requires twenty-one fewer C-130 aircraft sorties than the FOG-M equipped force and twenty-five fewer C-130 aircraft sorties than the LRSM equipped force. Table 2.4 summarizes the number of aircraft sorties required for tactical air deployment.
 - d. (U) Conclusions. The base case is preferred over the alternatives

TABLE 2.3 SUMMARY OF AIR SORTIE REQUIREMENTS (HEAVY BRIGADE)

	Movement	Aircraft		In Z	Number of Sorties	orties	
System	Mode	Туре	ннс	INF	TANK BN	OO CO	BDE
	Intertheater	C-141	\$	06	38	•	261
Base Case	(Strategic)	C-5	-	43	20	,	227
	Intertheater	C-141	5	06	38	∞	172
Alternative i	(Strategic)	C-5		43	20	4	227
C 001100114	Intertheater	C-141	5	93	38	ı	283
7 SAIRIE VIII	(Strategic)	\$-5	_	43	0/	•	228
Note: Allowable Cabin ACLS are: C-14	Loads (ACLs) were base 41 - 50,000 lbs; C-5 - 150	Note: Allowable Cabin Loads (ACLs) were based on a standard critical leg of 3,000 nautical miles without air refueling. ACLS are: C-141 - 50,000 lbs; C-5 - 150,000 lbs. (Reference: Letter, Air Mobility Command, dated 26 Aug 93)	of 3,000 ter, AirM	nautical r	niles with	out air ref lated 26 A	ueling. nug 93)

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company INF BN: Infantry Battalion TANK BN: Tank Battalion NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company BDE: Brigade

TABLE 2.4
SUMMARY OF AIR SORTIE REQUIREMENTS (LIGHT BRIGADE)

9900	Movement	Aircraft		Number	Number of Sorties	
System	Mode	Туре	ннс	INF BN	CO SOTU	BDE
Base Case	Intertheater (Strategic)	C-141 C-5	11	10		4.
	Intratheater (Tactical)	C-130	35	20	•	95
Alternative 1	Intertheater (Strategic)	C-141 C-5	LI	01	01	57
	Intratheater (Tactical)	C-130	35	20	21	911
C avisons A	Intertheater (Strategic)	C-141 C-5	- 11	10	1 1	- 28
	Intratheater (Tactical)	C-130	35	21	ı	120
Note: Allowable Cabin Lo	Loads (ACLs) were base	bads (ACLs) were based on a standard critical legs of 3,000 nautical miles for the C-141/C-5 and	s of 3.000 n	autical miles	for the C-1	41/C-5 and

Allowable Cabin Loads (ACLS) were based on a standard critical legs of 5,000 nautical miles for the C-141/C-5 and 500 nautical miles for the C-130 without air refueling. ACLs are: C-141 -50,000 lbs; C-5 150,000 lbs;

C-130 - 44,000 lbs. (Reference: Letter, Air Mobility Command, dated 26 Aug 93)

Legend:

HHC: Headquarters, Headquarters Company

INF BN: Infantry Battalion

NLOS CO: Non-Line of Sight Company

BDE: Brigade

since it requires the fewest transport assets to deploy. Of the alternatives, the FOG-M equipped force is preferred because it requires fewer transport assets than the LRSM equipped force, and because the FOG-M has fewer restrictions for transport by highway and air modes.

- (1) (U) The FOG-M and LRSM LT are both HHV based systems and are readily transportable by all modes. The larger and heavier LRSM HVY is far less transportable. It will require permits for highway transport and reduction for tactical and strategic air transport. Unlike the other two systems, the LRSM HVY is not transportable by C-130 aircraft or CH-47 helicopters.
- (2) (U) The base case is the most effective force for intraCONUS, intertheater and intratheater deployment since it requires the fewest transport assets. Of the two alternatives, the FOG-M equipped force is the more effective system for all deployment legs since it requires fewer transport assets than the LRSM equipped force.

3. (U) Methodology.

a. (U) General. The analyses addressed highway, rail, marine, and air transportability for each alternative. The transportability analyses consisted of reviewing each system's weight and dimensional characteristics and comparing them to the capabilities of various transportation assets. Further, the deployability analyses determined how well the base case and each of the alternatives deploy from Fort Benning, Georgia (home base), to the theater of operations, Europe and Southwest Asia (SWA).

b. (U) Models/Simulations.

- (1) (U) The model used to determine the transportability restrictions for the systems was the Automated Transportability Analysis (AUTOTRAN) model. AUTOTRAN analyzes a material system's transport configurations and determines the physical restrictions inherent to moving that system by the highway, rail, marine, and air modes of transport.
- (2) (U) The model used to determine the deployability of the systems was the Transportability Analysis Reports Generator (TARGET). TARGET is a Department of the Army approved system of programs and models originally developed in 1978. It provides an automated capability for the retrieval and analysis of data for equipment authorized in organizational elements of the United States Army. TARGET merges unit equipment authorizations with equipment characteristics data to profile units. This allows data manipulations for detailed strategic mobility planning. A sample of data obtained from the system includes unit and force measures such as square feet, short tons, and measurement tons, along with equipment listings, air sortic requirements, and surface transportation requirements.
- c. (U) Assumptions. To get a realistic comparison between the alternatives, we assumed all aircraft required to transport the base case, FOG-M, and LRSM brigades were available at the aerial port of embarkation. Although this will not occur when the systems deploy, we made this assumption to ensure the alternatives were analyzed on an equal basis. Movement requirements and deployment times were based on peacetime restrictions with no in-air refueling. We also assumed the new equipment will meet all transportability requirements for safe transport, to include lifting and tiedown requirements.

d. (U) Limitations.

- (1) (U) Highway and Rail. Highway and rail networks for most foreign countries are limited. Information on conditions for which foreign countries would permit highway transport of oversized/overweight vehicles is not available. Except for the United States and Europe, data on railcar types and capacities are not available.
- (2) (U) Structural Analysis. These analyses do not address the structural integrity of the system or the adequacy of slinging and tiedown provisions.
- (3) (U) Defense Transportation System. These analyses do not address the viability of the Defense Transportation System to sustain unit deployment or the availability of transportation assets required for unit movement.

4. (U) Measures of Effectiveness.

The following restrictions/constraints are used to determine which system is the best/least restricted when moving through the Defense Transportation System.

a. (U) Transport Restrictions/Constraints

- (1) (U) Highway Transport. The restrictions for highway transport are given below, from least to most restrictive. Meeting highway legal limits will allow the vehicles to move on highways without restriction. Exceeding legal limits, but within highway permit limits, requires the installation to obtain permits for highway movement of the vehicle. It may also require special routing to avoid roads not designed for larger/heavier vehicles. This increases the time required to move the vehicle. It also requires coordination with state/country highway officials. Exceeding the highway permit limit will require special routing and thus increase the trip length and time. It will also require special coordination with highway officials who may decide not to allow the vehicle to move by highway except to the nearest rail loading yard.
- (a) (U) Meets highway legal limits in the United States and in foreign countries listed in the International Road Federation (IRF) highway chart no highway permits required for transport.
- (b) (U) Meets legal limits in the United States and in most countries listed in the IRF chart some highway permits required.
- (c) (U) Exceeds legal limits in some states and in some countries in the IRF chart.
- (d) (U) Exceeds legal limits in all states (within permit limits) and in all countries in the IRF chart.
- (e) (U) Exceeds highway legal and permit limits in the United States.
- (2) (U) Rail Transport. Restrictions for rail transport are given below, from least to most restrictive. Meeting rail clearance standards allows the vehicle/system to move by the shortest route to its destination. Exceeding the standards will require route planning by the railroads, circuitous routing,

and delays in the movement of equipment, thereby increasing the cost and deployment time. Compliance with rail clearance diagrams is based on the system loaded on a 50-inch high flatcar.

- (a) (U) Meets the rail clearance requirements of the Association of American Railroads (AAR) outline diagram for unrestricted rail transport in CONUS, the Gabarit International de Chargement (GIC) outline diagram for unrestricted rail transport in Europe, and the Saudi Arabia outline diagrams. These outline clearance diagrams apply to single loads, without end overhang, on open-top railcars.
- (b) (U) Meets the clearance requirements of the AAR and NATO Envelope B and larger Saudi Arabia diagrams, but exceeds the requirements of the GIC and the smaller Saudi Arabia diagrams. Envelope B is less restrictive than the GIC outline diagram and covers about 85 percent of the rail routes in Europe.
- (c) (U) Meets the clearance requirements of the AAR and the larger Saudi diagrams, but exceeds the requirements of the GIC, NATO Envelope B, and the smaller Saudi Arabia diagrams.
- (d) (U) Meets the requirements of the Department of Defense (DOD) and larger Saudi Arabia rail clearance diagrams, but exceeds the requirements of the AAR, GIC, NATO Envelope B, and smaller Saudi Arabia diagrams. Meeting the DOD rail clearance diagram allows for unrestricted rail transport over lines in the Strategic Rail Corridor Network (STRACNET) and its connectors to military installations and activities needed for defense readiness. About 22 percent of the standard gauge rail lines in the United States meet the limits of this diagram. The larger Saudi Arabia diagram is for a rail network similar to the U.S. STRACNET.
- (e) (U) Exceeds the DOD STRACNET, AAR, GIC, NATO Envelope B, and Saudi Arabia rail clearance diagrams.
- (3) (U) Air Transport. Restrictions for air transport are given below, from least to most restrictive. Of the Air Mobility Command's (AMC's) primary cargo aircraft, the C-130 is the most dimensionally restrictive. If equipment is designed to fit in the C-130 aircraft, then it will also fit in the C-141, and C-5 aircraft. This allows the shipper the capability to use all of the primary AMC aircraft for tactical and strategic transport. Table 4.1 shows the restrictions for the C-130, C-141, and C-5.
 - (a) (U) Meets C-130, C-141, and C-5 aircraft limits.
- (b) (U) Meets C-141 and C-5 aircraft limits, but exceeds C-130 aircraft limits.
 - (c) (U) Meets C-5, but exceeds C-130 and C-141 aircraft limits.
 - (d) (U) Exceeds C-130, C-141, and C-5 aircraft limits.
- (4) (U) Marine Transport. The restrictions for tactical water transport and logistics-over-the-shore (LOTS) are given below, from least to most restrictive. If the components are designed for transport on the smallest vessel, they will be capable of transport on the larger vessels.

TABLE 4.1
AIR TRANSPORT DIMENSIONAL LIMITS

Aircraft	Height (in.)	Width (in.)	Length (in.)
C-130	102	107	480
C-141	103	111	1,090
C-5	156	216	1454

- (a) (U) Meets the requirements of the LARC-LX and larger lighterage vessels of the Army tactical watercraft fleet.
- (b) (U) Meets the requirements of the LCU-1466 and larger lighterage vessels of the Army tactical watercraft fleet.
 - b. (U) Transportation Assets Required for Movement.
 - (1) (U) Rail Transport Least number of railcars.
- (2) (U) Highway Transport Least number of heavy/medium equipment transporters (HETs/METs).
 - (3) (U) Marine Transport Least number of fast sealift size ships.
 - (4) (U) Strategic Air Transport Least number of C-141/C-5 sorties.
 - (5) (U) Tactical Air Transport Least number of C-130 sorties.
- c. (U) Unit Deployment Time. The best system takes the least time to deploy. We did not look at the capability of the systems to perform their mission, we only looked at deployment times.
- 5. (U) Analysis and Results. We analyzed the ability of each alternative to be transported/deployed intraCONUS, intertheater, and intratheater.
 - a. (U) IntraCONUS.
- (1) (U) Highway Restrictions/Constraints. The American Trucking Associations, Incorporated publishes dimensional and weight legal limits for highway transport throughout the United States. We have also developed a chart detailing conditions when states will issue movement permits without certification as essential to national defense. Each system was analyzed using this information.
- (a) (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M is capable of unrestricted highway transport in CONUS.
- (b) (U) LRSM. The LRSM LT is also capable of unrestricted highway transport in CONUS. The M916/M172A1/LRSM HVY combination exceeds the legal width limit for routine highway transport and will require permits for movement in CONUS. Table 5.1 shows the highway restrictions for the LRSM HVY.
- (c) (U) Effectiveness. The FOG-M is the most effective system because it does not require permits for highway transport in either the heavy or light brigade scenarios.
- (2) (U) Rail Restrictions/Constraints. The Association of American Railroads (AAR) publishes the outline diagram "Single Loads, Without End Overhang, on Open-Top Cars". The Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) maintains the DOD clearance diagram for rail transport within the STRACNET, which is a network of civil rail lines serving major defense installations. These clearance diagrams are shown in appendix B. We used these diagrams to analyze each system for rail transport.

TABLE 5.1
SUMMARY OF WORLDWIDE HIGHWAY RESTRICTIONS FOR THE
M916/M172A1/LRSM HVY COMBINATION

	Number of Legal Limits Exceeded in the United States *	Number of Legal Limits Exceeded in Foreign Countries **
Overall Combination Length	0	86
Overall Combination Width	51	141
Overall Combination Height	0	12
Truck Single Axle	0	3
Truck Tandem Axle	0	11
Bridge Formula	0	0
Gross Weight on Network	0	10
Gross Weight off Network	0	N/A

^{**} Out of 142 countries

- (a) (U) FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY. All systems meet the AAR outline diagram for unrestricted rail transport in CONUS.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. There is no preferred system because all are equally transportable by rail in CONUS.
- (3) (U) IntraCONUS Unit Movement (Required transportation assets by type and quantity, and the time it takes for the unit to travel from origin to the aerial port or seaport of embarkation).
- (a) (U) Deployment by Highway. Units deploying from Fort Benning, Georgia will embark at Lawson Airfield. This aerial port of embarkation is adjacent to Fort Benning, so there is no requirement for movement by highway or rail.
- (b) (U) Deployment by Rail. Deployment by sea will require CONUS rail transport to a suitable port on the east coast. Deployment times to the port of embarkation include alert, preparation, marshaling, rail loadout, transit, and unloading times. Table 5.2 summarizes deployment to the port of Savannah, Georgia. The limiting factors are rail loadout and transit times, which depend on the distance to the port and the number of railcars and unit trains required for deployment. Tables 2.1 and 2.2 show the number of railcars required to deploy each system.
- l. (U) Base Case. The base case heavy brigade requires 405 railcars. The base case light brigade requires 55 railcars.
- 2. (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M heavy brigade requires 415 railcars. The FOG-M light brigade requires 65 railcars.
- 3. (U) LRSM. The LRSM heavy brigade requires 418 railcars. The LRSM light brigade requires 66 railcars.
- 4. (U) Effectiveness. The base case, followed closely by the FOG-M brigade in the heavy and light brigade scenarios, is the most effective system since it requires the fewest railcars to deploy.
 - b. (U) Intertheater (Strategic Transport).
- (1) (U) Strategic Air Transport Restrictions/Constraints. Strategic air transport is accomplished with C-141 and C-5 aircraft. We compared equipment dimensional and weight characteristics with air transport certifications and aircraft transport criteria to determine suitability for strategic air transport. Table 5.3 shows the strategic air transport restrictions for each alternative.
- (a) (U) FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY. Each system is within the dimensional and weight limitations of the C-141 and C-5 aircraft. However, the LRSM HVY must be reduced (see table 5.3) for C-141 transport.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. The FOG-M is preferred because it requires no reduction for C-141 transport in either the heavy or light brigade scenarios.

TABLE 5.2 CONUS RAIL DEPLOYMENT

System	Number of	Deplo	Deployment Times (Hours)*								
Brigade	Railcars	Loading **	Transit ***	Unloading **							
Heavy	Brigade										
Base Case	405	41	11	41							
FOG-M	415	42	11	42							
LRSM	LRSM 418		11	42							
Light	Brigade										
Base Case	55	6	11	6							
FOG-M	65	7	11	7							
LRSM	66	7	11	7							

Legend:

FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

- LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

 * Based on optimum conditions not considering alert, prepartaion, or marshalling times.
- ** Based on an average of 6 hours per 10 car string (loading 6 strings concurrrently using end ramps and circus loading.
- *** Based on an average speed of 22 miles per hour over 750 miles distance for units trains of 50 or more cars.

TABLE 5.3 SUMMARY OF RESTRICTIONS FOR STRATEGIC AIR TRANSPORT

System	C-141	C-5 and C-17
FOG-M	No restrictions.	No restrictions.
LRSM LT	No restrictions.	No restrictions.
LRSM HVY	Reduce width to < 106 in. * and height to < 79.5 in. **	No restrictions.
Legend: FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile LRSM LT: Long Range Smart Mortar Light LRSM HVY: Long Range Smart Mortar Heavy * Remove mortar base plate. ** Remove machine gun.	ight Heavy	

- (2) (U) Strategic Marine Transport. Strategic material transport vessels include breakbulk, container, barge carriers, and roll-on/roll-off (RORO) ships. Marine transport is the least restricted mode of transport.
- (a) (U) FOG-M, LRSM LT, and LRSM HVY. Each alternative is transportable by all strategic material transport vessels used by the Army.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. There is no preferred system because all are equally transportable by Army strategic material transport vessels.
- (3) (U) Intertheater Unit Movement (Required transportation assets by type and quantity, and the time it takes for the unit to travel from port of embarkation to port of debarkation)
- (a) (U) Deployment by Air. Strategic air deployment times from Lawson airfield to SWA are based on aircraft loading times, flight times, and unloading times of C-141 and C-5 aircraft taken from Air Force planning factors. Table 5.4 shows distances, allowable aircraft cabin loads, and one-way single-sortie deployment times under optimum conditions. Actual deployment times will take longer, but are impossible to predict. Provided delaying factors such as bad weather are equal for all systems, the limiting factors in deployment times are the number of aircraft required and the number of aircraft available. Tables 2.3 and 2.4 show the number of air sorties and type of aircraft required to deploy each force.
- 1. (U) Base Case. The base case heavy brigade requires 488 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, 227 of which are C-5's. The base case light brigade requires 47 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, none of which are C-5's.
- 2. (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M heavy brigade requires 498 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, of which 227 are C-5's. The FOG-M light brigade requires 57 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, none of which are C-5's.
- 3. (U) LRSM. The LRSM heavy brigade requires 511 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, of which 228 are C-5's. The LRSM light brigade requires 58 aircraft sorties to deploy to SWA, none of which are C-5's.
- 4. (U) Effectiveness. The base case, followed closely by the FOG-M brigade in the heavy brigade scenario, is the most effective system since it requires the fewest aircraft sorties to deploy. The base case in the light brigade scenario is the most effective systems since it requires fewer aircraft sorties than the FOG-M and LRSM brigades to deploy.
- (b) (U) Deployment by Sea. Strategic sea deployment times include marshalling at the port, ship loading, transit, and discharge times. Deployment times vary depending on the type of shipping available. Each of the three alternatives require just two fast sealift ships to deploy in the heavy brigade scenario and only one small RORO to deploy in the light brigade scenario. Average deployment time for a FSS from Savannah, Georgia to SWA is 37 days, while the average deployment time for a small RORO is 17 days. This includes 2 days loading and 2 days discharge time. There are no differences in deployment times between systems in either scenario.

TABLE 5.4 STRATEGIC AIR DEPLOYMENT

	Longest	Aircraft	Allowable	Deployment
Destination	Flight Distance	Туре	Cabin Load	Time *
Southwest	3300	C-141	50,000 lbs	20 house
Asia	Nautical Miles	Ç- ?	150,000 lbs	STRONG S
* Includes loading	g, unloading, and one-way flight times with intermodal stops.	vay flight times with i	ntermodal stops.	
** Single-sortie de Note: Recent data	deployment time is the same for all 3 forces. ta received from Air Mobility Command provided the ACLs for use with the SWA	ame for all 3 forces. Ability Command prov	ided the ACLs for us	e with the SWA

- c. (U) Intratheater (Tactical Transport).
- (1) (U) Highway Restrictions/Constraints. The International Road Federation (IRF) publishes legal limits governing highway transport throughout 142 foreign countries. Information on conditions for which foreign countries will issue permits is not available. We used the IRF publication to evaluate highway transportability. In general, restrictions to highway transport will be more numerous than those encountered in the United States. In SWA, movement must be determined on a country-by-country basis.
- (a) (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M is capable of unrestricted highway transport worldwide.
- (b) (U) LRSM. The LRSM LT is capable of unrestricted highway transport worldwide. The M916/M172A1/LRSM HVY combination exceeds the legal limits for routine highway transport and requires permits in most countries. Local officials must be contacted to determine exact restrictions to movement. Transport may require circuitous routing, resulting in delaying the availability of the system at its destination. Table 5.1 shows the number of foreign country highway restrictions for the LRSM HVY.
- (c) (U) Effectiveness. The FOG-M is preferred over the LRSM because it does not require permits for routine highway transport in either the heavy or light brigade scenarios.
 - (2) (U) Tactical Airlift.
- (a) (U) C-130 Restrictions/Constraints. Tactical air transport is accomplished by C-130 aircraft. We compared equipment dimensions and weight characteristics with air transport criteria to determine suitability for tactical air transport. Table 5.5 shows the tactical fixed-wing restrictions for each alternative.
- (1) (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M requires no special preparation for C-130 transport.
- (2) (U) LRSM. The LRSM LT requires no special preparation for C-130 transport. The LRSM HVY must be reduced in height and width for C-130 transport as indicated in Table 5.5.
- (3) (U) Effectiveness. The FOG-M is preferred over the LRSM because it requires no special preparation for C-130 transport in either the heavy or light brigade scenarios.
- (b) (U) UH-60/CH-47 Helicopter Restrictions/Constraints, External Lift. The UH-60 and CH-47 Helicopters provide limited tactical air movement of forces when airfields are not available. Helicopter transport certifications and equipment dimensional and weight characteristics were compared with helicopter operational lift capabilities to determine suitability for transport. We do not consider structural suitability of the equipment.
- (1) (U) FOG-M. The FOG-M can be transported by the UH-60 and CH-47 helicopters. The Natick Research, Development and Engineering Center (NATICK) has concerns about the helicopter slings rubbing against the fire unit of the FOG-M during flight. NATICK may require a flight test before certifying the FOG-M for external air transport (EAT).

SUMMARY OF RESTRICTIONS FOR FIXED WING TACTICAL AIR TRANSPORT TABLE 5.5

System	Restrictions for C-130 Transport
FOG-M	No restrictions.
LRSM LT	No restrictions.
LRSM HVY	Reduce width to < 106 in. * and height to < 79.5 in. **
Legend: FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile LRSM LT: Long Range Smart Mortar Light LRSM HVY: Long Range Smart Mortar Heavy * Remove mortar base plate. ** Remove machine gun.	lissile Mortar Light rt Mortar Heavy

- (2) (U) LRSM. The LRSM LT is within the design limitations of UH-60 and CH-47 helicopters for EAT. The LRSM HVY exceeds the maximum weight limits for EAT by UH-60 and CH-47 helicopters.
- (3) (U) Effectiveness. The FOG-M is preferred over the LRSM because it is transportable by UH-60 and CH-47 helicopters in either the heavy or light brigade scenarios.
- (3) (U) NATO Rail Restrictions/Constraints. NATO standardization agreement (STANAG) 2832, Restrictions for the Transport of Military equipment by Rail on European Railways, regulates rail transport of military equipment in NATO countries. The GIC clearance diagram establishes dimensional restrictions for unrestricted rail transport. The Envelope B clearance diagram establishes preplanned routing for equipment exceeding the GIC diagram. These diagrams are shown in appendix B.
- (a) (U) FOG-M and LRSM. Each system meets the GIC clearance diagram for unrestricted rail transport worldwide.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. There is no preferred system because all are equally transportable by rail worldwide.
- (4) (U) OCONUS Rail Restrictions/Constraints. Limited information is available on rail networks outside of NATO countries. However, MTMCTEA has access to rail clearance diagrams from Saudi Arabia (see appendix B). These clearance diagrams are somewhat dated (1983), but serve as analytical tools to determine dimensional restrictions military equipment might encounter during rail movement. The larger Saudi Arabian rail clearance diagram allows for rail transport on a network of strategic rail lines in Saudi Arabia (similar to U.S. STRACNET). It should be noted that after action reports show limited rail shipments of military equipment in Saudi Arabia during Desert Shield/Storm because of a lack of railcars of sufficient capacity and/or quantity to accommodate military equipment. Specific information on rail service in other non-NATO countries is not available; however, rail assets of sufficient capacity and quantity may also not be available. Movement must be coordinated with host nation officials.
- (a) (U) FOG-M and LRSM. Each system is capable of unrestricted rail transport worldwide.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. There is no preferred system because all are equally transportable by rail worldwide.
- (5) (U) LOTS. LOTS operations involve transferring military equipment and supplies from cargo vessels offshore in support of military forces ashore. Army landing craft include the lighter amphibious resupply cargo (LARC)-LX, landing craft mechanized (LCM-8), and landing craft utility (LCU)-1466, -1646, and -2000 class.
- (a) (U) FOG-M and LRSM. All systems can be transported on the LARC-LX and larger vessels.
- (b) (U) Effectiveness. There is no preferred system because all are equally transportable by Army landing craft.

(6) (U) Intratheater Unit Movement (Required transportation assets by type and quantity for the base case and both alternatives).

Actual intratheater deployment times are difficult to predict and can be extended due to adverse circumstances. Since the alternatives are so close in transport requirements, intratheater deployment times will be similar for all three forces in both the heavy and light brigade configurations. The force requiring the least number of transport assets will be considered the most effective.

- (a) Deployment by Highway. The optimum outcome is to have the fewest transport requirements for intratheater deployment. Tables 5.6 and 5.7 summarizes transport asset requirements to deploy the forces via intratheater motor/convoy (roadmarch) movement. It should be noted that M870s are organic to contruction units and may not be available for tactical deployments, and also that the differences between the M870 equivalents and the M916/M172Al combination are insignificant for the purposes of this analysis.
- 1. (U) Base Case. The base case heavy brigade requires 329 HETS and 110 M870 equivalents in addition to the self propelled and towed convoy vehicles. The base case light brigade requires 49 M870 equivalents in addition to the convoy vehicles.
- 2. (U) FOG-M. The alternative one heavy brigade requires 329 HETs and 111 M870 equivalents in addition to the convoy vehicles. The alternative one light brigade requires 50 M870 equivalents in addition to the convoy vehicles.
- 3. (U) LRSM. The alternative two heavy brigade requires 342 HETS and 115 M870 equivalents in addition to the convoy vehicles. The alternative two light brigade requires 50 M870 equivalents in addition to the convoy vehicles.
- 4. (U) Effectiveness. The differences between the base case and the two alternatives are insignificant for intratheater motor/convoy transport requirements. Deployment to the tactical assembly area will be the same for all three forces for both the heavy and light brigades.
- 6. (U) Conclusions. Although, there is no difference in the sportability restrictions/constraints between the FOG-M and LRSM LT, the LRSM hvY experiences restrictions for highway and air transport modes. Therefore, the FOG-M is the preferred system in the heavy brigade scenario. In the light brigade scenario the FOG-M and LRSM are equally transportable.

The differences in deployability of the base case and alternative forces is small. However, the base case requires the fewest transport assets to deploy. Of the alternatives, alternative 1 is the more deployable force since it requires the fewest transport assets in the heavy brigade scenario.

(a) (U) IntraCONUS Movement.

(1) (U) For intraCONUS movement, the FOG-M and LRSM LT encounter no restictions for highway and rail transport. The LRSM HVY, when transported by the M916/M172Al combination, will require permits in all states for highway transport. The LRSM HVY is capable of unrestricted rail transport in CONUS.

TABLE 5.6 INTRATHEATER HIGHWAY REQUIREMENTS (HEAVY BDE)

<u>_</u>	Hig	Highway/Convoy Transport Assets									
Force	M870 (METS)	HETS	CONVOY (SP)	CONVOY							
Base Case	110	329	473	266							
FOG-M	111	329	508	267							
LRSM	115	342	486	270							

Legend:
METS: Medium Equipment Transporters
HETS: Heavy Equipment Transporters
SP: Self Propelled
FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile
LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

TABLE 5.7 INTRATHEATER HIGHWAY REQUIRMENTS (LIGHT BDE)

	Highway/Convoy Transport Assets										
Force	M870 (METS)	HETS	CONVOY (SP)	CONVOY							
Base Case	49	-	143	51							
FOG-M	50	-	178	52							
LRSM	50	•	178	64							

Legend:
METS: Medium Equipment Transporters
HETS: Heavy Equipment Transporters
SP: Self Propelled
FOG-M: Fiber Optic Guided Missile
LRSM: Long Range Smart Mortar

- (2) (U) The base case requires the fewest assets for highway and rail deployment in CONUS. Of the alternatives, alternative 1 requires fewer transportation assets.
 - (b) (U) Intertheater Movement.
- (1) (U) For intertheater movement, the FOG-M and LRSM LT encounter no restrictions for air transport. The LRSM HVY requires reduction in height and width (see table 5.3) for G-141 transport. There are no restrictions for marine transport of these systems.
- (2) (U) The base case and each alternative require the same number of FSS or Large Medium-Speed RORO ships to deploy. The base case requires fewer C-141 and C-5 aircraft sorties to deploy than either alternative. Alternative 1 requires fewer C-141 and C-5 aircraft sorties than alternative 2.
 - (c) (U) Intratheater Movement.
- (1) (U) For intratheater movement, the FOG-M encounters no restrictions for highway transport. While the LRSM LT is capable of encounterstricted highway transport, the LRSM HVY will encounter significant restrictions that may require circuitous routing. Unlike the FOG-M and LRSM LT, the LRSM HVY requires reduction for G-130 transport and is not transportable by UH-60 or CH-47 helicopters. All systems are capable of unrestricted rail transport.
- (2) (U) Although the base case requires the fewest transportation assets for motor/convoy, the differences between it and the alternatives are insignificant.

APPENDIX A

(U) TABLE OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT

BASE CASE
(HEAVY)

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INF SM (MECH) SRC - 07245L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 810

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Measure
	ID X	Nomenclature	Nodel	Description	Qty	Veh	(18)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381 (N1	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G	***************************************	32	•••	43	40	40	48	382	1	32
A17301 (CARRIER: MORTAR SY	• •			MR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
8234		CARRIER PERSONNEL			_	NR	208	100	81	23880	2456	203	414
C32887		CLEANER STM WHL MT				R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
D11538 (CARRIER COND P FTR				NR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
6896	04	COMBAT VEH INP TOW			12	MR	189	100	102	30000	1575	180	335
9242	03	COMP RCP AIR PUR D	c-20x-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
F40375 (01	FIGHTING VEHICLE H	M2A2		58	NR	258	140	120	65692	14548	1905	3637
13 0462 (01	FIGHTING VEHICLE F	M3A1		2	NR	258	126	117	48896	452	49	110
0530 (01	FIGHTING VEHICLE N	N3A2		4	NR	258	140	120	66027	1003	132	251
G1 1966 (01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	MEP 802A		1		50	32	36	825	11		1
<u> 13</u> 5813 (01	GEN SET DED 5KW	MEP DOZA		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
4862 1	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
128 601 (01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		5	R	254	91	93	5480	803	14	155
L28351 (03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		4	R	178	93	94	4200	460	8	90
8405 (-	BHS-120TOWEDLTMORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	22
4154 (20	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		8		27	24	42	253	36	1	3
R50681 (14	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	N88A1		7	NR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
6742	20	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	68		6	24	36	32	68	1	5
3399	34	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	4		49	27	38	41	37		3
\$33399 (8	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	4		56	26	38	57	40		3
100161 (TEST STAND ENGINE	NONE		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
0474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	MS1		2	R	168	85	96	5360	196	5	40
48 9518 (02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	M977\AM		5	R	401	96	101	38800	1337	97	281
T59278 (-	TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8	M977 WOUN		8	R	401	96	101	38800	2139	155	450
1494		TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		32	R	181	84	53	5280	3379	84	373
3093	_	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
187243	_	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	H978 WOUN		_	R	401	96	101	38165	2139	153	450
#8441 (-	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441 (TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441 (TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
1 32593 (SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	5		70	40	36	1002	97	3	7
2730		SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
48.8391 (WLD SHOP TLR MTD	NONE			R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	24
W65747 (TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37		1130	16	1	1
96825		TRAILER TANK WATER			10		162	81	81	2912	911	15	154
30009 (TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2				R	265	96		13180	353	13	60
		TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2				R	279	96		13570	1116	41	188
60794		TRK CGO D/S 5 TON				R	311	97		22175	838	44	164
06157 (ARMO MAINTENANCE V				NR	283	117		56000	1380	168	333
736068	7	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LMTV		34	R	209	96	58	2491	4737	42	572

INF BN (NECH) SRC - 07245L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 810 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Heasure
P ₁ N	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
0337	08	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON	NTV LUB U/		4	R	352	96	102	33613	939	67	199
Z40430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		32	R	254	96	102	24013	5419	384	1151
P 0712	01	TRLR CGO MTV W/DPS	NONE		21	R	220	96	58	4733	3080	50	372
73558	80	TRUCK CARGO NTV LW	W/MHE W/E		10	R	386	96	102	37314	2573	187	547
Z94047	02	TRUCK TANK	POL NTV W/		7	R	314	96	102	26130	1465	91	311
294433	02	TRUCK WRECKER	NTV W/W W/		1	R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
2222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							177674	1111	89	222
ZZZZZY	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							10287	25	5	5
222222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							233308	1736	117	347
										•		••••••	••••••
											61880	4872	12342

TANK BATTALION (HVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 587

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Measure
	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(L8\$)	Feet	Tons	Tons
381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		21		43	40	40	48	251	1	21
990	02	CARRIER: MORTAR SY	N1064		6	NR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		13	NR	208	100	81	23880	1878	155	317
887	20	CLEANER STM WHL MT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
538	02	CARRIER COMD P FTR	N577A1		5	NR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
242	03	COMP RCP AIR PUR D	C-20X-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
485	01	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 40AMP		2		60	36	36	400	30		2
621	01	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 100AMP		1		84	48	48	700	28		3
530	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE H	N3A2		6	NR	258	140	120	66027	1505	198	376
813	01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP 002A		2		51	32	36	940	23	1	2
862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		4	R	254	91	93	5480	642	11	124
351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		3	R	178	93	94	4200	345	6	68
405	01	BMS-120TOWEDLTMORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	. 22
154	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		6		27	24	42	253	27	1	2
681	04	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	MSSAT		7	NR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
742	92	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	38		6	24	36	32	38	1	3
399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	3		49	27	38	41	28		2
399	80	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	3		56	26	38	57	30		2
161	01	TEST STAND ENGINE	NONE		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	N51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	M977WM		5	R	401	96	101	38800	1337	97	281
278	02	TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8	M977 WOWN		10	R	401	96	101	38800	2673	194	563
494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		30	R	181	84	53	5280	3167	79	350
093	02	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
243	02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOUN		23	R	401	96	101	38165	6149	439	1294
883	02	TRAILER FLATBED 5	M1061A1		1	R	223	98	40	5850	152	3	13
141	53	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
141	54	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		PUNP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
950	01	TANK UNIT LIQ DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		4
441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	•		133	29	26	605	27		1
441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
730	01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
391	04	WLD SHOP TLR MTD	NONE		1	R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	24
747	05	TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
811	02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		19	R	166	83	55	2670	1818	25	208
825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		8	R	162	81	81	2912	729	12	123
009	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	M35A2		22	R	265	96	81	13180	3887	145	656
		TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2			5	R	279	96	81	13570	930	34	157
		TRK CGO D/S 5 TON			5	R	311	97	94	22175	1047	55	205

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TANK BATTALION (HVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000

Authorized Personnel Strength - 587 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Component Description	Auth Qty	Veh	-	Width (IN)	Height (IN)	Weight (LBS)	Squere Feet	Short Tons	Heasure Tons
157	01	ARMD MAINTENANCE V	NONE		4	NR	283	117	116	56000	920	112	222
130	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LMTV W		4	R	254	96	102	24013	677	48	144
:58	04	TANK COMBAT FULL T	N1A1E2		58	NR	360	144	114	123780	20880	3590	4959
33	02	TRUCK WRECKER	NTV W/W W/		1	R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
!ZX	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							128758	805	64	161
!ZY	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							7455	18	4	4
!22	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							188749	1276	94	255
											********		•••••
											56623	5944	11641

5

NHC INF DIV (MECH) BDE SRC - 87042L200 Authorized Personnel Strength - 85 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

_				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Measure
	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		11		43	40	40	48	131		11
63 234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		1	NR	208	100	81	23880	144	12	24
887	02	CLEANER STM WHL MT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
011538	02	CARRIER COND P FTR	M577A1		1	NR	192	100	104	22415	133	11	29
ES5553	01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		1		60	36	36	400	15		1
966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	MEP 802A		2		50	32	36	825	22	1	2
5404	02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
J35813	01	GEN SET DED 5KW	MEP 002A		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
3862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		1	R	254	91	93	5480	161	3	31
L28351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		1	R	178	93	94	4200	115	2	23
154	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		2		27	24	42	253	9		1
544	02	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	M578		1	NR	254	124	115	49320	219	25	52
533399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	1		49	27	38	41	9		1
\$33399	80	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	1		56	26	38	57	10		1
494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		14	R	181	84	53	5280	1478	37	163
141	53	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
V12141	54	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		PUMP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
13441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
3441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
132593	02	SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	1		70	40	36	1002	19	1	1
5747	05	TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
75400	13	TRAILER CARGO 1/4	H416A1		2	R	108	61	43	620	92	1	8
V95811	02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		1	R	166	83	55	2670	_96	1	11
3825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	29 12	91	1	15
1146	02	TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2	M35A2 WWN		1	R	279	96	81	13570	186	7	31
x40831	20	TRK CGO 5 TON LWB	M924A1		1	R	311	97	94	22070	209	11	41
P833	02	TRUCK UTILITY 1/4	M151A2		2	R	132	64	53	2450	117	2	13
5068	01	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LMTV		. 1	R	209	96	58	2491	139	1	17
Z40430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LNTV W		3	R	254	96	102	24013	508	36	108
2222X	99	Total Accompanying								18645	117	9	23
222Y	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							1080	3	1	1
22222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							37311	272	19	54
										•	4560	186	689

BASE CASE

(LIGHT)

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INF BN (LIGHT) SRC - 07015L000

Authorized Personnel Strength - 551

3 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Heasure
	MDX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(II)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
		•••••	•••••	•••••				•••••	•••••			•••••	
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		15		43	40	40	48	179		15
868966	01	DRUM FABRIC FUEL	500 GAL CA		2		74	35	18	233	36		1
6742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	25		6	24	36	32	25		2
100474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	H51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
T05096	01	TRK UTIL TOW CAR 1	M966		4	R	180	85	74	7195	425	14	66
8844	01	TRK ANS 4 LITTER 4	M997		4	R	204	86	101	7500	487	15	103
1494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		23	R	181	84	53	5280	2428	61	268
T61562	04	TRK UTIL CGO/TRP C	M1038 W/W		4	R	179	84	53	5200	418	10	46
5537	02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		3	R	147	74	50	1350	227	2	24
222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							120862	756	60	151
ZZZZZY	99	Total Ammunition								6998	17	3	3
22222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							60561	456	30	91
											••••••	•••••	•••••
											5652	203	810

2

HHC INF DIV BDE (LID) SRC - 77042L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 131 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

			Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Heasure
NO)	(Homenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381 01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		13		43	40	40	48	155		13
£32887 02	CLEANER STN WIL HT	HONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
5553 01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		4		60	36	36	400	60	1	5
67 1966 01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	MEP 802A		4		50	32	36	825	44	2	3
H35404 02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
4862 16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
8601 01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		14	R	254	91	93	5480	2247	38	435
L28351 03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		7	R	178	93	94	4200	805	15	158
6 4154 02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		14		27	24	42	253	63	2	6
5399 04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	7		49	27	38	41	64		5
\$33399 08	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	7		56	26	38	57	71		6
<u>10</u> 7679 01	TRK UTIL, HVY HOMAN	H1097		6	R	191	86	72	5600	684	17	103
1494 04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		22	R	181	84	53	5280	2323	58	256
779950 01	TANK UNIT LIQ DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		. 4
V48441 02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441 03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
8441 04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
V3273 0 01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
49 5537 02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		4	R	147	74	50	1350	302	3	31
5811 02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		2	R	166	83	55	2670	191	3	22
W98825 23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		7	R	162	81	81	2912	638	10	108
<u>z4</u> 0439 02	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON	MTV W/E		10	R	275	96	102	32207	1833	161	390
0712 01	TRLR CGO MTV W/DPS	NONE		1	R	220	96	58	4733	147	2	18
ZZZX 99	Total Accompanying	Supply							28735	180	14	36
ZZZZZY 99	Total Ammunition	•••••							1664	4	1	1
2222 99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							53533	424	27	85
									•	10526	359	1716

ALTERNATIVE 1
(HEAVY)

INF BM (MECH) SRC - 07245L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 826

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

_				Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Heasure
	MDX 	Momenciature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		32		43	40	40	48	382	1	32
330990	02	CARRIER: MORTAR SY	M1064		6	HR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
3234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		17	MR	208	100	81	23880	2456	203	414
C32887	02	CLEANER STN WHL NT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
<u> 11</u> 1538	02	CARRIER COMD P FTR	H577A1		5	NR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
6896	04	COMBAT VEN INP TOW	M901A1		12	NR	189	100	102	30000	1575	180	335
59242	03	COMP RCP AIR PUR D	C-20X-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
F40375	01	FIGHTING VENICLE N	N2A2		58	MR	258	140	120	65692	14548	1905	3637
0462	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE F	KSA1		2	MR	258	126	117	48896	452	49	110
0530	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE N	NSA2		4	NR	258	140	120	66027	1003	132	251
611966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD M	MEP 802A		1		50	32	36	825	11		1
43 5813	01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP 002A		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
6862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
128601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LY		5	R	254	91	93	5480	803	14	155
L28351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		4	R	178	93	94	4200	460	8	90
8405	01	BMS-120TOWEDLTMORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	22
4154	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		8		27	24	42	253	36	1	3
R50681	94	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	H88A1		7	NR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
6742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	68		6	24	36	32	68	1	5
3399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	4		49	27	38	41	37		3
\$33399	08	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	4		56	26	38	57	40		3
200161	01	TEST STAND ENGINE	NONE		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
0474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	H51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	196	5	40
T39518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	H977\AM		5	R	401	96	101	38800	1337	97	281
T59278	02	TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8	H977 UOW	•	8	R	401	96	101	38800	2139	155	450
1494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	N996		32	R	181	84	53	5280	3379	84	373
3093	02	TRUCK WRECKER 8X3	H964 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
187243	02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOUN		8	R	401	96	101	38165	2139	153	450
8441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
JE 2593	02	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	5		70	40	36	1002	97	3	7
2730	01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
W8391	04	WLD SHOP TLR MTD	NONE		1	R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	2',
W65747	05	TOOL KIT VEN FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
6625	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	N149A2		10	R	162	81	81	2912	911	15	154
0009	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	H35A2		2	R	265	96	81	13180	353	13	60
X40146	02	TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2	N35A2 VAN		6	R	279	96	81	13570	1116	41	188
0794	15	TRK CGO D/S 5 TON	M923A1		4	R	311	97	94	22175	838	44	164
6157	01	ARMO MAINTENANCE V	NONE		6	WR	283	117	116	56000	1380	168	333
Z36068	01	TRAILER CARGO & 1/	LHTV		34	R	209	96	58	2491	4737	42	572
_													

Date - 18-007-93

UNIT EQUIPMENT LIST

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INF BM (MECH) SRC - 07245L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 826

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

_				Component	Auth		Longth	Vidth	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Neccure
	MOX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
240337	06	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON	NTV LWB W/		4	R	352	96	102	33613	939	67	199
0430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		32	R	254	96	102	24013	5419	384	1151
0712	01	TRLR CGO MTV W/DPS	HONE		21	R	220	96	58	4733	3060	50	372
293558	06	TRUCK CARGO NTV LW	W/MHE W/E		10	R	386	96	102	37314	2573	187	547
204047	02	TRUCK TANK	POL NTV W/		7	R	314	96	102	26130	1465	91	311
4433	02	TRUCK WRECKER	HTV W/W W/			R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
7222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							177674	1111	89	222
222227	99	Total Ammunition								10287	25	5	5
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							233306	1736	117	347
										•			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
											61880	4872	12342

Aggregate TOE consists of all items less than 72 inches long by 72 inches wide by 35 inches high and is assumed to be stacked to a height of 96 inches

Date - 18-007-93

UNIT EQUIPMENT LIST

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alt one nlos heavy
SRC - 073487200

Authorized Personnel Strength - 57

1 Multiples of Unit in Force

	MUA	Nomenclature	Model	Component Description	Auth Oty	Veh	-	Vidth (II)	Height (IN)	Weight (LBS)	•	Short Tons	Hoosure Tons
5	•••												
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		5		43	40	40	48	60		5
1742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	15		6	24	36	32	15		1
7679	01	TRK UTIL, HVY HOLLY	M1097		12	R	191	86	72	5600	1369	34	205
139518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T &X	M977\AM		3	R	401	96	101	38800	802	58	169
141494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		5	R	181	84	53	5280	528	13	58
1093	20	TRUCK WRECKER &X&	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
10/243	02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOUN		1	R	401	96	101	38165	267	19	56
T92242	01	TRK UTILITY 1-1/4	M1025		12	R	180	85	74	6104	1275	37	197
8825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
2430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		1	R	254	96	102	24013	169	12	36
222222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							13808	115	7	23
											********	•••••	•••••
											4960	203	822

TANK BATTALION (NVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000 Authorized Personnel Strength -

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

_				Component	Auth		Longth	Vidth	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Heasure
	ID X	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Yeh	(III)	(III)	(1W)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381 0	D1	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		21		43	40	40	48	251	1	21
20990 0	02	CARRIER: MORTAR SY	N1064		_	MR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
8234 0	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		13	NR	208	100	81	23880	1878	155	317
C32887 (02	CLEANER STM WILL MT	HOME		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
<u>A1</u> 1538 (02	CARRIER COMO P FTR	H577A1		5	WR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
9242 0	03	COMP RCP AIR PAR D	C-20X-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
775485 0	D1	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 40AMP		2		60	36	36	400	30		2
F55621 0	D1	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 100AHP		1		84	48	48	700	28		3
0530	01	FIGHTING VENICLE N	KSA2		6	NR	258	140	120	66027	1505	198	376
5813 0	01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP 002A		2		51	32	36	940	23	1	2
K24862 1	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
##8601 0	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LY		4	R	254	91	93	5480	642	11	124
8351 0	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		3	R	178	93	94	4200	345	6	68
RS8405 0	D1	BMS-120TOWEDLTMORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	. 22
214154 0	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	169		6		27	24	42	253	27	1	2
0681 0	14	RECOVERY VEN FTRAC	H88A1		7	MR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
6742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	38		6	24	36	32	38	1	3
\$33399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	3		49	27	38	41	28		2
3399 (06	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	3		56	26	38	57	30		2
0161 0	D1	TEST STAND ENGINE	HOME		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
T00474 0	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	H51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	196	5	40
239518 0	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	H977\AM		5	R	401	96	101	38800	1337	97	281
9278 0	02	TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8	H977 WOM		10	R	401	96	101	38800	2673	194	563
T61494 0	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	H996		30	R	181	84	53	5280	3167	79	350
163093 0	D2	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
7243 (02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOUN		23	R	401	96	101	38165	6149	439	1294
6883 0	02	TRAILER FLATBED 5	N1061A1		1	R	223	98	40	5850	152	3	13
V12141 5	53	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIG		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
2141 5	54	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIQ		PURP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
9950 0	01	TANK UNIT LIQ DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		4
V48441 0	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
#6441 C	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
8441 0	04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
W32730 0	01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
W48391 0	04	WLD SHOP TER HTD	NONE		1	R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	24
5747	05	TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
5811 0	02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		19	R	166	83	55	2670	1818	25	208
W96825 2	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		8	R	162	81	81	2912	729	12	123
20009 0	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	N35A2		22	R	265	96	81	13180	3887	145	656
		TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2			5	R	279	96	81	13570	930	34	157
		TRK CGO D/S 5 TON			5	R -	311	97	94	22175	1047	55	205

Bete - 18-0CT-93

UNIT EQUIPMENT LIST

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TANK BATTALION (NVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000

Authorized Personnel Strength - 587 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

L	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Component Description	Auth Oty	Veh	•	Vidth (IN)	Height (IN)	Veight (LBS)	Square Feet	Short Tons	Measure Tons
206157	01	ARHD MAINTENANCE V	NONE		4	MR	283	117	116	56000	920	112	222
3 0430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LMTV W		4	R	254	96	102	24013	677	48	144
7258	04	TANK COMBAT FULL T	M1A1E2		58	NR	360	144	114	123780	20880	3590	4959
294433	02	TRUCK WRECKER	NTV W/W W/		1	R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
22222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							128758	805	64	161
ZZZY	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							7455	18	4	4
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							188749	1276	94	255
										•			
											56623	5944	11641

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NNC INF DIV (MECH) BDE SRC - 87042L200 Authorized Personnel Strength - 85 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

_			Component	Auth		Longth		Height	Weight	Squere	Short	Heasure
M NO	K Nomenclature	Hodel	Description	Qty	Veh	(11)	(IN)	(IN)	(LB\$)	feet	Tons	Tons
A79381 01	ANTENNA GROUP	Œ-254(1)G		11	•	43	40	40	48	131		11
418234 02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		1	MR	208	100	81	23880	144	12	24
2887 02	CLEANER STN WILL NT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
VI 1538 02	CARRIER COMO P FTR	H577A1		1	MR	192	100	104	22415	133	11	29
F55553 01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/6QANP		1		60	36	36	400	15		1
1966 01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	HEP 802A		2		50	32	36	825	22	1	2
5404 02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
J35813 01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP 002A		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
4862 16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
8601 01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LY		1	R	254	91	93	5480	161	3	31
128351 03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		1	R	178	93	94	4200	115	2	23
214154 02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	N59		2		27	24	42	253	9		1
0544 02	RECOVERY VEN FTRAC	N578		1	MR	254	124	115	49320	219	25	52
93 3399 04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	1		49	27	38	41	9		1
\$33399 06	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	1		56	26	38	57	10		1
1494 04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		14	R	181	84	53	5280	1478	37	163
2141 53	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIQ		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
V12141 54	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIQ	ı	PURP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
#8441 02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA	ı.	FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441 03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441 04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
<u> 1</u> 32593 02	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	1		70	40	36	1002	19	1	1
5747 05	TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
5400 13	TRAILER CARGO 1/4	M416A1		2	R	108	61	43	620	92	1	8
W95811 02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		1	R	166	83	55	2670	_96	1	11
6825 23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
0146 02	TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2	N35A2 VAN		1	R	279	96	81	13570	186	7	31
X40831 20	TRK CGO 5 TON LWB	M924A1		1	R	311	97	94	22070	209	11	41
# 0633 02	TRUCK UTILITY 1/4	M151A2		2	R	132	64	53	2450	117	2	13
6068 01	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LHTV		1	R	209	96	58	2491	139	1	17
240430 02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		3	R	254	96	102	24013	508	36	108
22222X 99	Total Accompanying	Supply							18645	117	9	23
ZZZY 99	Total Ammunition	••••••							1060	3	1	1
2 2222 99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							37311	272	19	54
										4560	186	689

Aggregate TOE consists of all items less than 72 inches long by 72 inches wide by 35 inches high and is assumed to be stacked to a height of 96 inches

ALTERNATIVE 1

(LIGHT)

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INF BM (LIGHT) SRC - 07015L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 551

3 Multiples of Unit in Force

	NOX	Nomenclature	Model	Component Description	Auth Oty	Veh	-	Width (IN)	Height (IN)	Weight (LBS)	Square Feet	Short Tons	Heasure Tons
9381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G	************	15	•••	43	40	40	48	179	•••••	15
8966	01	DRUM FABRIC FUEL	500 GAL CA		2		74	35	18	233	36		1
6742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	25		6	24	36	32	25		2
0474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	N51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
5096	01	TRK UTIL TOW CAR 1	M966		4	R	180	85	74	7195	425	14	66
8844	01	TRK AMS 4 LITTER 4	M997		4	R	204	86	101	7500	487	15	103
1494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	H998		23	R	181	84	53	5280	2428	61	268
1562	04	TRK UTIL CGO/TRP C	M1038 W/W		4	R	179	84	53	5200	418	10	46
5537	02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		3	R	147	74	50	1350	227	2	24
ZZZX	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							120862	756	60	151
ZZZY	99	Total Ammunition								6998	17	3	3
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							60561	456	30	91
										-			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
											5652	203	810

NLOS CA COMPANY (LID) SRC - 073487200

Authorized Personnel Strength - 57
1 Multiples of Unit in Force

	MDX	Homenclature	Model	Component Description	Auth Gty	Veh	Length (IN)	Width (IN)	Neight (IN)	Weight (LBS)	Square Feet	Short Tons	Nessure Tons
			•••••	••••••								•••••	
i81	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		5		43	40	40	48	60		5
142	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	15		6	24	36	32	15		1
179	01	TRK UTIL, NVY WORN	N1097		12	R	191	86	72	5600	1369	34	205
i18	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	N977VAIN		3	R	401	96	101	38800	802	58	169
194	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	N998		5	R	181	84	53	5280	528	13	58
193	02	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
:43	02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOWN		1	R	401	96	101	38165	267	19	56
!42	01	TRK UTILITY 1-1/4	H1025		12	R	180	85	74	6104	1275	37	197
125	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	N149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
i30	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		1	R	254	96	102	24013	169	12	36
!22	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							11840	88	6	18
										•			•••••
											4934	202	817

NHC INF DIV BOE (LID) SRC - 77042L000 Authorized Personnel Strength -

1 Multiples of Unit in Force

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_				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Squere	Short	Nessure
T	NDX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(III)	(IN)	(III)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		13		43	40	40	48	155		13
2887	02	CLEANER STM WHL MT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
553	01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		4		60	36	36	400	60	1	5
ET 1966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD M	MEP 802A		4		50	32	36	825	44	2	3
135404	02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
26601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		14	R	254	91	93	5480	2247	38	435
L28351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		7	R	178	93	94	4200	805	15	158
154	20	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		14		27	24	42	253	63	2	6
399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	7		49	27	38	41	64		5
£33399	08	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	7		56	26	38	57	71		6
167 679	01	TRK UTIL, HVY HOUN	M1097		6	R	191	86	72	5600	684	17	103
494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		22	R	181	84	53	5280	2323	58	256
19950	01	TANK UNIT LIQ DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		4
K8441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
3441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
3441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
<i>I</i> 32730	01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
5537	02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		4	R	147	74	50	1350	302	3	31
811	02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		2	R	166	83	55	2670	191	3	22
M8825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	H149A2		7	R	162	81	81	2912	638	10	108
40439	02	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON	MTV W/E		10	R	275	96	102	32207	1833	161	390
712	01	TRLR CGO MTV W/DPS	NONE		1	R	220	96	58	4733	147	2	18
2222X	99	Total Accompanying			_	•				28735	180	14	36
2222Y		Total Ammunition	****							1664	_4	1	1
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							53533	424	27	85
-										•	10526	359	1716

ALTERNATIVE 2

(HEAVY)

INF BM (MECH) SRC - 07245L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 810

2 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Length	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Heasure
N	NDX	<u> Komenclature</u>	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		32		43	40	40	48	382	1	32
68 0990	02	CARRIER: MORTAR SY	M1064		6	NR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
8234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		17	MR	206	100	81	23880	2456	203	414
C32887	02	CLEANER STN WHL MT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
<u>D</u> 11538	02	CARRIER COND P FTR	M577A1		5	NR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
6896	04	COMBAT VEH IMP TOW	M901A1		12	NR	189	100	102	30000	1575	180	335
2 59242	03	COMP RCP AIR PUR D	C-20X-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
F40375	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE N	M2A2		58	NR	258	140	120	65692	14548	1905	3637
0462	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE F	H3A1		2	NR	258	126	117	48896	452	49	110
0530	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE H	M3A2		4	NR	258	140	120	66027	1003	132	251
G11966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	MEP 802A		1		50	32	36	825	11		1
35813	01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP 002A		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
4862		HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
K28 601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		5	R	254	91	93	5480	803	14	155
L28351			MFK75A		4	R	178	93	94	4200	460	8	90
8405		BMS-120TOWEDLTMORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	22
4154		RANGE OUTFIT FIELD			8		27	24	42	253	36	1	3
R50681		RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	H88A1		7	NR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
6742		REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	68		6	24	36	32	68	1	5
3399	-	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	4		49	27	38	41	37		3
\$33399		SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	4		56	26	38	57	40		3
100161		TEST STAND ENGINE	NONE		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
0474		SHELTER SYS TLR MT			_	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
T39518		TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X			_	R	401	96		38800	1337	97	261
159278		TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8				R	401	96	101	38800	2139	155	450
1494	-	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C			32		181	84	53	5280	3379	84	373
3093	_	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W			R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
187243		TRK TANK 2500 GAL	N978 VOUN		_	R	401	%	101	38165	2139	153	450
8441		TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441		TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441	-	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12		274	34	_	2
2593		SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	5		70	40	36	1002	97	3	7
2730		SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L	•		1		167	87		4460	101	2	18
W-8391		WLD SHOP TLR HTD	NONE			R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	24
_		TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37		1130	16	1	1
		TRAILER TANK WATER			10		162	81		2912	911	15	154
		TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2			_	R	265	96		13180	353	13	60
		TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2				R	279	96		13570	1116	41	188
		TRK CGO D/S 5 TON				R	311	97		22175	838	44	164
_		ARMD MAINTENANCE V				NR	283	117		56000	1380	168	333
Z36068	01	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LMTV		34	R	209	96	58	2491	4737	42	572

INF BN (MECN) SRC - 07245L000

Authorized Personnel Strength - 810 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

	NDX	Nomenciature	Model	Component Description	Auth Qty	Veh	Length (IN)	Width (IN)	Height (IN)	Weight (LBS)	Square Feet	Short Tons	Heasure Tons
240337		TRUCK CARGO 5 TON TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	NTV LUB W/		4 32	R	352 254	96 96	102 102	33613 24013	939 5419	67 384	1 99 1151
0712 293558	01	TRLR CGO NTV W/DPS TRUCK CARGO NTV LW	NONE		21 10	R	220 386	96 96	58 102	4733 37314	3080 2573	50 187	372 547
294047 4433		TRUCK TANK TRUCK WRECKER	POL HTV W/		-	R R	314 352	96 96	102	26130 34826	1465 235	91 17	311 50
2222X 22222Y		Total Accompanying Total Ammunition	Supply							177674 10287	1111 25	89 5	222 5
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							233308	1736	117	347
											61880	4872	12342

NLOS COMPANY ALT 1 NVY SRC - 07348T000

Authorized Personnel Strength - 77

1 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Length	Vidth	Height	Weight	Squere	Short	Measure
	NDX	Nomenclature	Hodel	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
1	•••	••••••		••••••						• • • • • • • • •			
A79381		ANTENNA GROUP	Œ-254(1)G		6		43	40	40	48	72		6
C10990		CARRIER: MORTAR SY	K1064			NR	210	106	80	27635	1855	166	309
234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		4	NR	208	100	81	23880	578	48	98
538	02	CARRIER COMD P FTR	MS77A1		1	MR	192	100	104	22415	133	11	29
F55553	01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		1		60	36	36	400	15		1
966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD M	HEP 802A		1		50	32	36	825	11		1
742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	15		6	24	36	32	15		1
T39518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	H977\AM		3	R	401	96	101	38800	802	58	169
14494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		4	R	181	84	53	5280	422	11	47
441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
V43441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
185 593	02	SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	1		70	40	36	1002	19	1	1
747	05	TOOL KIT VEN FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	. 1
W98825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
890	01	NEATER DUCT TYPE P	1500008T U		1		62	41	60	650	18		2
068	01	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LNTV		3	R	209	96	58	2491	418	4	51
240430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		4	R	254	96	102	24013	677	48	144
Z <u>62</u> 313	01	RECOVERY VEHICLE	H88A1E1		1	MR	326	135	118	129000	306	65	75
2047	02	TRUCK TANK	POL MTV W/		1	R	314	96	102	26130	209	13	44
27433	20	TRUCK WRECKER	HTV W/W W/		1	R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
ZZZZZZ	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							30233	200	15	40
										•	6180	460	1089

TANK BATTALION (NVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 587 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

•				Component	Auth		Longth	Vidth	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Neesure
#	MOX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(11)	(IN)	(L8S)	feet	Tons	Tons
A77381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		21	•••	43	40	40	48	251	1	21
C10990	02	CARRIER: MORTAR SY	M1064		6	MR	210	106	80	27635	927	83	155
234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3		13	MR	206	100	81	23880	1878	155	317
887	02	CLEANER STH WIL HT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
011538	02	CARRIER COMD P FTR	H577A1		5	MR	192	100	104	22415	667	56	144
242	03	COMP RCP AIR PUR D	C-20X-80/6		1		65	25	40	610	11		1
485	01	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 40AMP		2		60	36	36	400	30		2
F55621	01	FEEDER SYS ELECT	3PH 100AMP		1		84	48	48	700	28		3
£60530	01	FIGHTING VEHICLE H	M3A2		6	NR	258	140	120	66027	1505	198	376
813	01	GEN SET DED 5KW	MEP 002A		2		51	32	36	940	23	1	2
862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
K28601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		4	R	254	91	93	5480	642	11	124
351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		3	R	178	93	94	4200	345	6	68
405	01	BHS-120TOWEDLTHORT	K6A1		6	R	95	60	45	720	238	2	22
R14154	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	N59		6		27	24	42	253	27	1	2
950681	04	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	H88A1		7	MR	323	144	124	107840	2261	377	584
742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	38		6	24	36	32	38	1	3
\$33399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	3		49	27	38	41	28		2
\$33399	08	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	3		56	26	38	57	30		2
161	01	TEST STAND ENGINE	NONE		1		92	48	23	666	31		1
474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	M51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
T39518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	M977VAN		5	R	401	96	101	38800	1337	97	281
278	02	TRUCK CARGO 10 T 8	M977 WOWN		10	R	401	96	101	38800	2673	194	563
494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		30	R	181	84	53	5280	3167	79	350
T63093	02	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
147243	02	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOUN		23	R	401	96	101	38165	6149	439	1294
5883	02	TRAILER FLATBED 5	M1061A1		1	R	223	98	40	5850	152	3	13
772141	53	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
<u> 12141</u>	54	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIQ		PUMP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
950	01	TANK UNIT LIQ DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		4
1 441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
V48441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
3441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE NA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
2730	01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHV L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
W-8391	04	WLD SHOP TLR NTD	NONE		1	R	179	96	97	7355	119	4	24
¥5747		TOOL KIT VEH FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
811		TRAILER CARGO 1-1/			19	R	166	83	55	2670	1818	25	208
		TRAILER TANK WATER			8	R	162	81	81	2912	729	12	123
		TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2			22		265	96	81	13180	3887	145	656
_		TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2				R	279	96	81	13570	930	34	157
		TRK CGO D/S 5 TON				R	311	97		22175	1047	55	205

TANK BATTALION (NVY DIV) SRC - 17375L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 587 2 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Longth	Vidth	Height	Veight	Squere	Short	Measure
	NDX	Homenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(III)	(18)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
206157	01	ARMD MAINTENANCE V	MOME	***************************************	4	MR	283	117	116	56000	920	112	222
E D430		TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2			4	R	254	96		24013	677	48	144
7258	04	TANK COMBAT FULL T	MIA1E2		58	MR	360	144	114	123780	20680	3590	4959
294433	02	TRUCK WRECKER	NTV W/W W/		1	R	352	96	102	34826	235	17	50
22222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							128758	805	64	161
222Y	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							7455	18	4	4
2222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							188749	1276	94	255
											56623	5944	11641

NHC INF DIV (MECH) BDE SRC - 870421200

Authorized Personnel Strength - 85 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Nessure
M	NDX	Nomenclature	Nodel	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(18)	(IN)	(L85)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		11		43	40	40	48	131		11
6234	02	CARRIER PERSONNEL	M113A3	•	1	NR	208	100	81	23880	144	12	24
2887	02	CLEANER STH WIL HT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
D11538	02	CARRIER COND P FTR	N577A1		1	MR	192	100	104	22415	133	11	29
£\$5553	01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		1		60	36	36	400	15		1
1966	01	GEN SET: DED SKD N	MEP 802A		2		50	32	36	825	22	1	2
5404	02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
J35813	01	GEN SET DED SKW	MEP DOZA		1		51	32	36	940	11		1
4862	16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
3601	01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		1	R	254	91	93	5480	161	3	31
L28351	03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		1	R	176	93	94	4200	115	2	23
24 4154	02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	H59		2	!	27	24	42	253	9		1
0544	02	RECOVERY VEH FTRAC	H578		1	MR	254	124	115	49320	219	25	52
33399	04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	1		49	27	38	41	9		1
£33399	06	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	1		56	26	38	57	10		1
1494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M996		14	R	181	84	53	5280	1478	37	163
2141	53	TANKEPUMP UNIT LIQ		TANK	2		72	61	52	475	61		7
V12141	54	TANKEPUNP UNIT LIQ		PUNP	1		79	32	50	800	18		2
8441	02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441	03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
V48441	04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
1 \$2593	02	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L		MULTIPLE ITEMS	1		70	40	36	1002	19	1	1
5747	05	TOOL KIT VEN FTRAC		WELDER	1		64	37	37	1130	16	1	1
175400	13	TRAILER CARGO 1/4	M416A1		2	R	106	61	43	620	92	1	8
W95811	02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	H105A2		1	R	166	83	55	2670	_96	1	11
6825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
0146	02	TRUCK CARGO 2-1/2	K35A2 VAN		1	R	279	96	81	13570	186	7	31
X40631	20	TRK CGO 5 TON LWB	H924A1		1	R	311	97	94	22070	209	11	41
0633	02	TRUCK UTILITY 1/4	M151A2		2	R	132	64	53	2450	117	2	13
6068	01	TRAILER CARGO 2 1/	LHTV		1	R	209	96	58	2491	139	1	17
Z40430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		3	R	254	96	102	24013	508	36	108
22222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							18645	117	9	23
ZZZY	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							1060	3	1	1
22222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							37311	272	19	54
										•	4560	186	689

ALTERNATIVE 2

(LIGHT)

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INF BM (LIGHT) SRC - 07015L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 561

3 Hultiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Veight	Squere	Short	Nessure
"	NOX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(111)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A77381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	0E-254(1)G		15		43	40	40	48	179		15
668966	01	DRUM FABRIC FUEL	500 GAL CA		2		74	35	18	233	36		1
742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	25		6	24	36	32	25		2
474	01	SHELTER SYS TLR MT	M51		2	R	168	85	96	5360	198	5	40
T05096	01	TRK UTIL TOW CAR 1	M966		4	R	180	85	74	7195	425	14	66
100844	01	TRK AMB 4 LITTER 4	N997		4	R	204	86	101	7500	487	15	103
494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	и998		23	R	181	84	53	5280	2428	61	268
181562	04	TRK UTIL CGO/TRP C	N1038 W/W		4	R	179	84	53	5200	418	10	46
22222X	99	Total Accompanying	Supply							120862	756	60	151
22Y	99	Total Ammunition	•••••							6998	17	3	3
222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							60561	456	30	91
										•	5426	201	786

Date - 18-0CT-93

UNIT EQUIPMENT LIST

NLOS CO (Light) alt 2 Iran lgt sac - 073481200

Authorized Personnel Strength - 57 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

				Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Veight	Square	Short	Heasure
T	MOX	Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(18)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
A79381	01	ANTENNA GROUP	OE-254(1)G		5		43	40	40	48	60		5
256742	02	REEL EQUIPMENT		STAND	15		6	24	36	32	15		1
7679	01	TRK UTIL, HVY HIGHAY	M1097		12	R	191	86	72	5600	1369	34	205
139518	02	TRUCK CARGO 10T 8X	M977\AM		3	R	401	96	101	38800	802	58	169
T61494	04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	M998		5	R	181	84	53	5280	528	13	58
3093	02	TRUCK WRECKER 8X8	M984 W/W		1	R	384	101	101	43180	269	22	57
7243	9	TRK TANK 2500 GAL	M978 WOWN		1	R	401	96	101	38165	267	19	56
192242	01	TRK UTILITY 1-1/4	M1025		12	R	180	85	74	6104	1275	37	197
# 5537	02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		12	R	147	74	50	1350	907	8	94
8825	23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		1	R	162	81	81	2912	91	1	15
240430	02	TRUCK CARGO 2 1/2	4X4 LHTV W		1	R	254	96	102	24013	169	12	36
222222	99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							13808	115	7	23
										•	5867	211	917

Aggregate TOE consists of all items less than 72 inches long by 72 inches wide by 35 inches high and is assumed to be stacked to a height of 96 inches

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NMC IMF DIV BDE (LID) SRC - 77042L000 Authorized Personnel Strength - 131 1 Multiples of Unit in Force

			Component	Auth		Longth	Width	Height	Weight	Square	Short	Heasure
M NO	K Nomenclature	Model	Description	Qty	Veh	(IN)	(IN)	(IN)	(LBS)	Feet	Tons	Tons
••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	•••••	•••••	•••	•••••		•••••		•••••		•••••
A79381 01	ANTENNA GROUP	Œ-254(1)G		13		43	40	40	48	155		13
<u>32887</u> 02	CLEANER STN WHL MT	NONE		1	R	100	72	89	2780	50	1	9
5553 01	DISTR/ILLUM SET EL	1PH/60AMP		4		60	36	36	400	60	1	5
1966 01	GEN SET: DED SKO A	MEP 802A		4		50	32	36	825	44	2	3
N35404 02	RADIO SET HIGH FRE		RADIO	2		27	20	40	130	8		1
4862 16	HEATER DUCT TYPE P	VB 67-GFC3		1		56	33	55	450	13		1
8601 01	FIELD FEEDING KIT	COMPANY LV		14	R	254	91	93	5480	2247	38	435
L28351 03	KITCHEN FIELD TLR	MFK75A		7	R	178	93	94	4200	805	15	158
4154 02	RANGE OUTFIT FIELD	M59		14		27	24	42	253	63	2	6
3399 04	SANITATION CENTER		DRAIN TABLE	7		49	27	38	41	64		5
333399 08	SANITATION CENTER		WORK TABLE	7		56	26	38	57	71		6
<u>1</u> 07679 01	TRK UTIL, HVY HORAV	H1097		6	R	191	86	72	5600	684	17	103
1494 04	TRK UTIL CRG/TRP C	N998		22	R	181	84	53	5280	2323	58	256
9950 01	TANK UNIT LIG DSPN	TK LIQ DIS		1		73	61	56	410	31		4
V48441 02	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		133	29	26	605	27		1
8441 03	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	1		188	21	21	615	27		1
8441 04	TENT FRAME TYPE MA		FRAME SECTIONS	3		134	12	25	274	34		2
WS2730 01	SHOP EQUIP AUTHY L	S/E AUTO C		1		167	87	84	4460	101	2	18
₩ 95537 02	TRAILER CARGO 3/4	M101A1		4	R	147	74	50	1350	302	3	31
5811 02	TRAILER CARGO 1-1/	M105A2		2	R	166	83	55	2670	191	3	22
W98825 23	TRAILER TANK WATER	M149A2		7	R	162	81	81	2912	638	10	108
<u>240439</u> 02	TRUCK CARGO 5 TON	NTV W/E		10	R	275	96	102	32207	1833	161	390
0712 01	TRLR CGO MTV W/DPS	NONE		1	R	220	96	58	4733	147	2	18
ZZZZX 99	Total Accompanying	Supply							28735	180	14	36
ZZZZZY 99	Total Ammunition	•••••							1664	4	1	1
2222 99	Total Aggregate	TOE *							53533	424	27	85
										10526	359	1716

APPENDIX B

(U) RAIL CLEARANCE DIAGRAMS

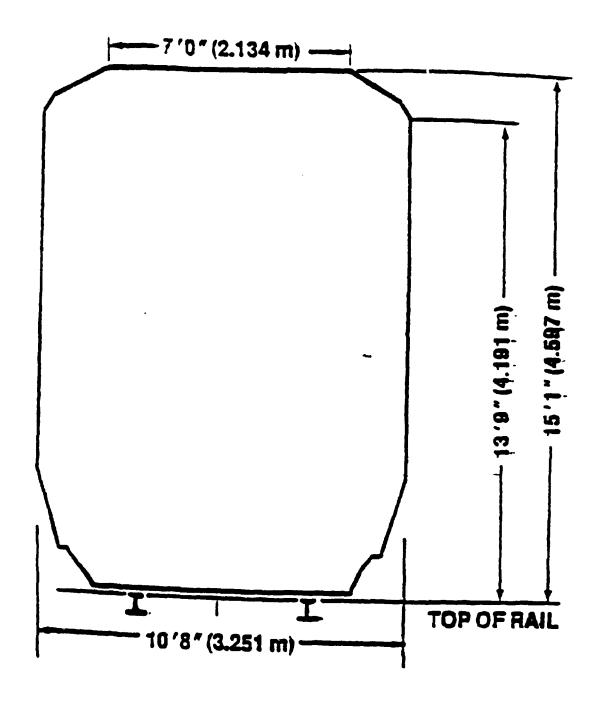


Figure B-1 (U)
Association of American Railroads (AAR)
Clearance Diagram

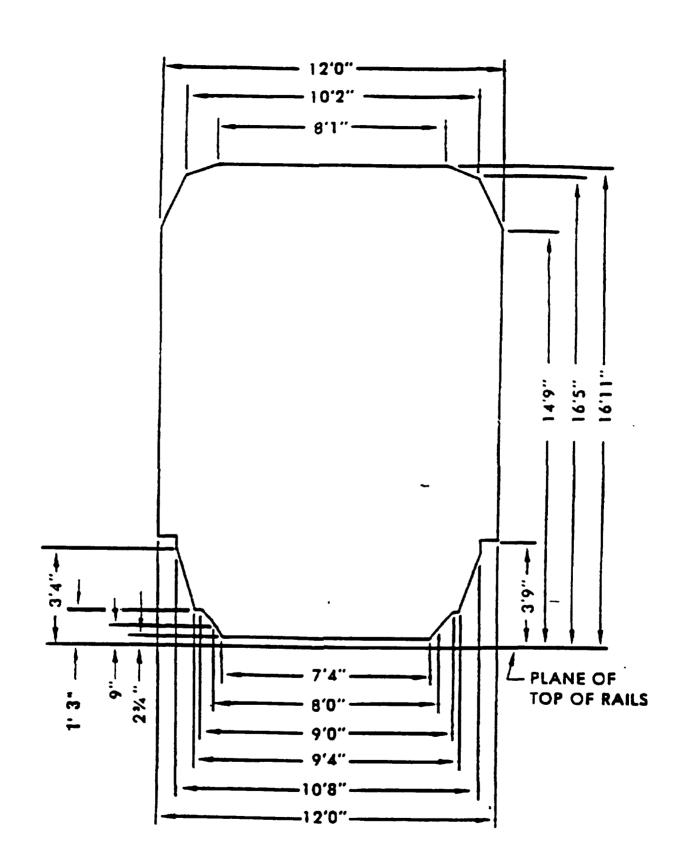


Figure B-2 (U)
Department of Defense (DOD)
Clearance Diagram

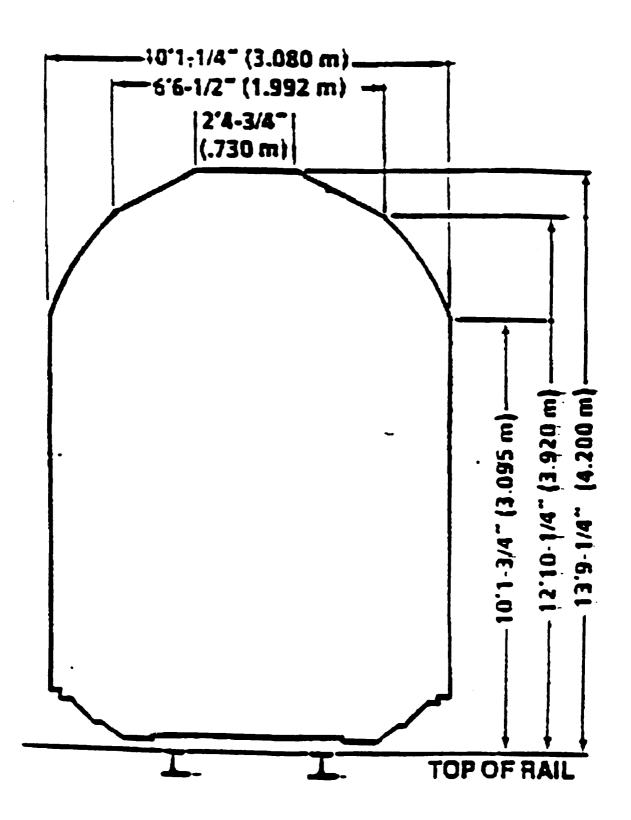


Figure B-3 (U)
Garbarit International De Chargement
Clearance Diagram

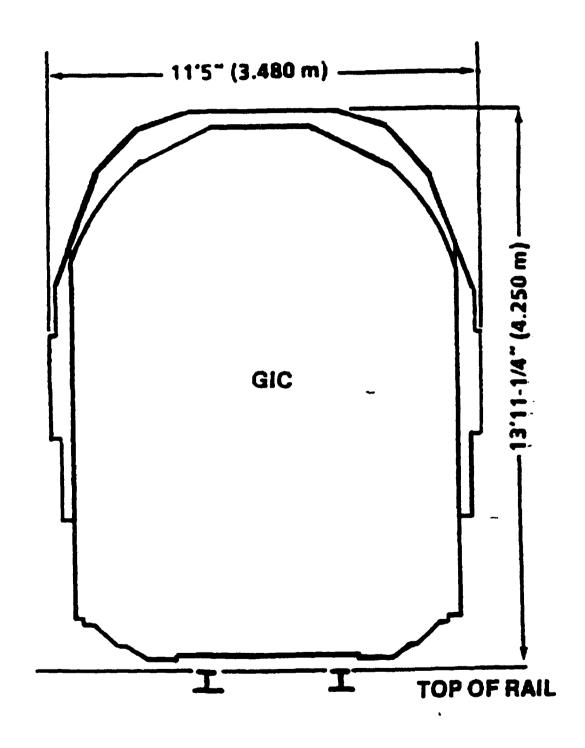
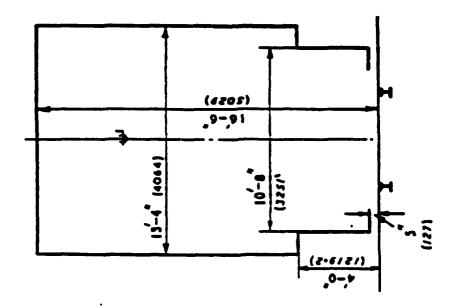


Figure B-4 (U) Envelope B



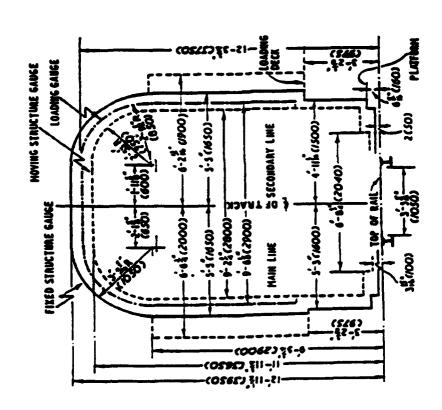


Figure B-5
Saudi Government Railroad
Clearance Diagrams